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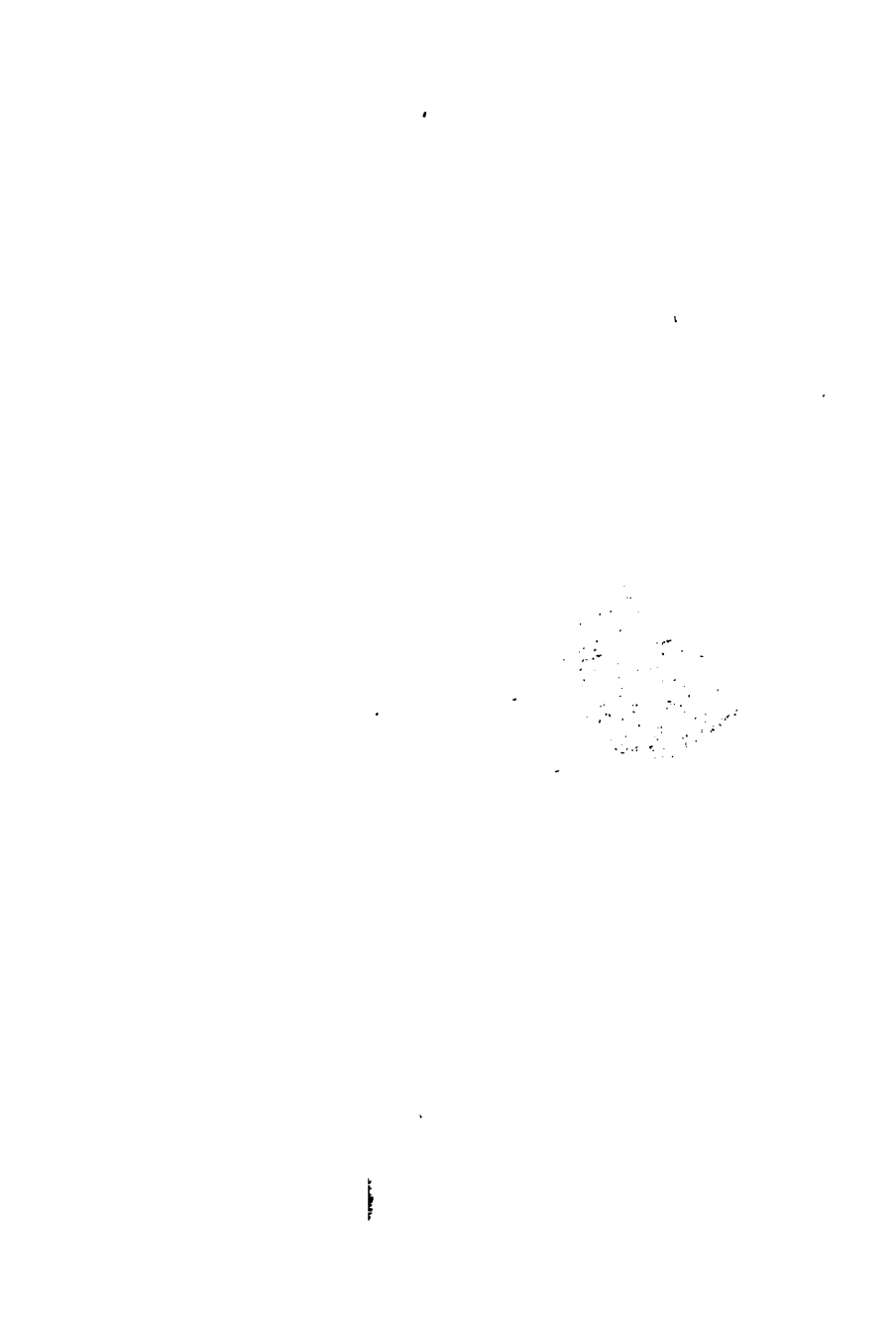


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CROWNS, CORONETS, MI



THE
BOOK
OF
FAMILY CRESTS;

COMPRISING NEARLY
EVERY FAMILY BEARING,
PROPERLY
BLAZONED AND EXPLAINED,
ACCOMPANIED WITH
FOUR THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE CRESTS OF A HUNDRED THOUSAND
FAMILIES OF ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND AND IRE-
LAND, THE COLONIES, THE UNITED STATES, AND
VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD:
WITH THE
SURNAMES OF THE BEARERS,
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED,
THEIR MOTTOS,
AN ESSAY ON THE ORIGIN OF ARMS, CRESTS, ETC.,
A Glossary of Terms,
AND AN INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
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THE
BOOK OF CRESTS.

OF ARMS IN GENERAL—THE CREST—
THE WREATH—MOTTOS.

ONE of the first steps in civilization, is, distinction of ranks; and Heraldry, whatever may have been its original design, has unquestionably been found serviceable as the means of marking that distinction. To signalize merit, and preserve the memory of the illustrious, are the useful purposes of this science, which will ever secure it from contempt; notwithstanding that the total change of the military system in which it flourished, has tended greatly to lessen its necessity and importance.

The use of armorial ensigns is supposed by Sir John Ferne to have been derived from the Egyptian hieroglyphics; and it is observed by several antiquaries, that symbols, or devices of honour, have been adopted by all nations, and from the earliest ages, to distinguish the noble from the inferior. The conjecture of Sir William Dugdale, that arms were first used by great military leaders, to identify themselves the easier to their friends

and followers, is not improbable ; it is related by Virgil, and Ovid, that their heroes bore figures on their shields, whereby their persons were distinguished. But, however this may be, it is certain that the use of arms of the world, symbolical signs of one kind or another, have been adopted, either to denote the valour of a nation, to render those who bore them formidable in appearance to their enemies, or to distinguish themselves or families.

Heraldry, as an art, flourished chiefly in the feudal system ; and it seems agreed by the antiquaries that the hereditary use of arms, by nobles and families, did not commence until the year 1066.

Coats of arms are thought to be clearly derived from the tournaments ; having been then a sort of dress, composed of several fillets, or narrow slips, of several different colours ; whence originated the *fess*, the *bar*, the *chevron*, &c., which are supposed to indicate the manner in which the fillets were originally worn.

The introduction of Heraldry into England was owing to the crusades, which also gave rise, in many countries, to figures previously unknown in armorial bearings, such as crosses, of various colours and shapes, alleluias, &c. About A.D. 1190, the arms were used on a small escutcheon, and worn at the end of a lance, in the reign of Richard I. supplies the earliest

* In these desultory notes on the origin of Heraldry, I have pretended to teach the *art*, if such it may now be called, the explanation of all technicalities, therefore, the reader will find " Clarke's *Introduction to Heraldry*," or some

this country of their being borne on an ordinary shield ; though they are found on seals of the seventh and eighth centuries. And here it may be observed, that the curious inquirer may gain much heraldic instruction from the seals appended to ancient writings, from illuminated manuscripts, and from old tombstones and buildings.

The appellation *arms* must be ascribed to the fact that the marks of distinction so called were chiefly and first worn by military commanders, on their shields, banners, or other martial instruments.

Heraldry, like most other human inventions, was introduced and established gradually ; from the rude representation of particular figures, generally designed as characteristic of the bearer, it at length became a science, methodized and perfected by the crusades and tournaments, and, in its improved state, formed a conspicuous portion of the pageants which constituted the delight of our ancestors in the middle ages, in their cavalcades and processions, tilts, jousts, and all the “ form, pomp, and circumstance, of glorious *chivalry*.” The armed knight was known in all countries by his shield and crest, the figures on which marked his family and the nation to which he belonged. And these devices not only embellished the shield and vestment in war, but were also introduced as the appurtenances of grandeur and pageantry in the intervals of peace. The shield, helmet and armorial ensigns of the warrior lord, ornamented the walls of his castle, where these honourable trophies acted as a memento of the past, and a stimulus for the future.

It is supposed by Nisbet, and other distinguished

writers on heraldry, that its *rules* originate in the conquering Goths, on the downfall of the last of the Merovingians, and in Stuart's "View of Society," it is said to be "a milder race of the ancient Germans, in the depths of their woods, were famed for gallantry and valour; men singularly governed by the point of honour, and animated by the virtues of the amiable and brave. The chief excel in the achievements of war was the cause of glory; hence the invention of many insignia of arms, which were never bestowed on the vulgar; with great formality, as an honourable token of merit. These emblems were the friends of the brave; when he rejoiced in his strength; and the comfort of him in his age, when he wept over his losses. Of these, the most memorable was the *shield*, the employment of his leisure to make this coat of arms was sedulous to diversify it with chosen devices, what is worthy of particular remark, the arms which were bestowed were, in time, to produce the arms and the occupation of the herald."

To this it may be replied, that though the notion of distinctive colouring may be ascribed to the ancient Germans, or their descendants, yet the art of heraldry, as an art, must unquestionably be referred to a later period, which is partly proved by the heraldic testimony. In the reign of Charlemagne, the rage for arms and hereditary armorial distinctions considerably increased by the splendour of his court, and during the time of Hugh Capet, heraldry

pidly towards a system. The tournaments contributed essentially to its general use.

Every individual engaged in the Holy Wars, had the form of the cross sewed or embroidered on the right shoulder of his surcoat; whence these expeditions received the appellation of *Crusades*. The cross was used in every possible variety of colour and form; one object of which was to distinguish nations. The white cross appears to have been, (in one of the crusades at least,) peculiar to the English; that of the French was red; the Flemings assumed the green cross; and those who belonged to the States of the Church were distinguished by cross-keys. Tasso, Ariosto, and other poets, contemporary with different periods of the crusades, have exemplified the splendid banners and armorial ensigns, borne by the nobles who participated in those romantic expeditions.

The assemblage of so many different nations during the crusades, naturally led to the increase of armorial charges. The cross was used in forms so numerous as to defy description. Among these, the cross fitchée, or pointed at one end, may reasonably be supposed to have been the first, on account of its convenience for temporary erection in worship, and from its being promptly removable. Amongst other charges introduced by the crusaders, were passion-nails, palmers' shoes, saracens' heads, crescents, turbans, Moors, Turks, bezants, (so called from a coin struck at Byzantium,) allerions, &c.

The very great number and variety of natural, artifi-

cial, and even chimerical, figures used is sufficient to preclude the possibility of the scribed or noticed within the limits of a ball ages, men have made use of representations, and other symbols, to distinguish war; and human ingenuity has multiplied of distinction into figures almost innumerable. The moon, stars, comets, &c., have been employed to signify glory, grandeur, power; lions, leopards, serpents, cocks, doves, &c., have been used to signify courage, strength, swiftness, prudence, &c. War, hunting, music, &c., have been signified by lances, battle-axes, halberds, swords, &c.; harps; architecture has supplied towers, columns, cheverons; and other arts have contributed various things that relate to them. The heraldic parts, is of frequent use; dresses, and various kinds, have also found a place in a coat of arms. Trees, plants, fruits, flowers, and, in short, any possible figure or thing, whether natural or artificial, to which, many others, both chimerical and real, as centaurs, hydras, griffins, cockatrices, dragons, salamanders, &c.

The earliest authenticated account of a heraldic device being used in *England* as a mark of distinction is to be found at about the date of the Saxon Heptarchy. On the establishment of the Heptarchy, a province was assigned to each principality; arms were assumed by each successive prince, until Alfred ascended the throne, when he added to the cross p

is presumed to have been his peculiar ensign,) four martlets; which number was increased to five by Edward the Confessor. After the Norman invasion, we find the arms of Edward abandoned for those of the Norman conqueror; namely, "gules, two lions passant, or," to these Richard I. added a third lion, which from that time became the hereditary bearing of his successors, and still continues to be the first and fourth quarterings of the royal arms of Great Britain.

Heraldic symbols appear to have been used at an early period in Wales. Roderic, Prince of Wales, in 843, bore, "azure, a cross pattée fitchée, or;" and Cadwallader, his ancestor, who died about 690, is supposed to have borne the same; which, indeed, is said to be traceable to their common ancestor, Arviragus, A.D. 45!

Heraldry was introduced into Scotland as early, at least, as into England. Some remarkable instances of the origin of some of the Scottish heraldic ensigus, are related by Nisbet, to which, however, we must be content to make reference only.

After the date of the Norman conquest, heraldry made rapid progress in England, and the high estimation in which it was held is attested by its union with other arts, especially with painting and sculpture. The sculpture of the Saxons, especially in bas-relief, was applied by the Normans to armorial figures. Thus was heraldry connected with the lasting monuments of architecture; and armorial devices were undoubtedly painted in enamel so early as the 12th century, and probably long before. There are escutcheons in several of our cathedrals which

afford specimens of this species of decorumerous armorial illustrations painted on 12th and 13th centuries, are to be found in manor-houses, and other buildings, as was in other countries of Europe.

Several new modes of blazonry were introduced in the reign of Richard II. Armorial ensigns, a prominent ornament of the habiliments of nobles, were frequently repeated on the bodice and mantle. Crests and cognizances, (of which I speak more at large,) came now into use, and the custom of using supporters became frequent. Armorial distinctions were not confined to household furniture, on floors executed in stone; they may still be seen in many of our cathedrals, on plate, monuments, sepulchral brasses, pillars in mansions, coins, and in short on almost every object to decorate which they could with any propriety be applied.

In the reign of Richard III., the heralds, who then had been mere attendants upon the monarch, obtained jurisdiction in matters of chivalry, and were incorporated as a collegiate body.

The pageants which distinguished the reign of Richard III. occasioned great heraldic display. Nobles, at great tournaments, tabards, or coats of arms, were worn by the nobility in preference to the most costly apparel; and cognizances were not only given to the nobles themselves, but also worn by their attendants and servants.

Many attempts had, before this date, been made to regulate the use and assumption of arms ; but great confusion still prevailed. Accordingly, in the reign of Philip and Mary, a commission of visitation was appointed "to correct all false crests, arms, and cognizances;" and two similar commissions were issued during the same reign.

Arms were now chiefly used in connexion with architecture, sculpture, and painting, and for purposes of domestic decoration. The mansions of the great exhibited them on various parts of the buildings ; they were placed over the gateway and above the principal entrance ; the hall was decorated with them ; and the large projecting windows displayed escutcheons, single, impaled, and quartered, illustrating minutely the connexions of the family : they frequently also adorned articles of furniture, and were occasionally attached to a series of family portraits.

During the reigns of Elizabeth and James, heraldry continued to be much cultivated. The more ancient and honourable in family were most tenacious of their armorial bearings ; and distinguishing ensigns were eagerly sought after by the wealthy merchant and others, whose gentility was the result of their own exertions or ability. But chivalry had now lost much of its splendour ; and a total change had gradually taken place in character and manners. Hence, no sooner was the use of armorial emblems almost universal, than heraldry, as an art, began to decline. It has been suggested, as the chief cause of this, that the number and interminable variety of armorial bearings, occasioned by their general

use, had a natural tendency to impair the value felt for the comparatively few, chaste, and valuable emblems of preceding reigns ; and it must be that there is a tendency in the human mind to value things in proportion to their rarity. Yet notwithstanding of this, new ideas and new customs will continue to pass through successive generations ; and what has been the result of a long series of ages, gradually falls into disrepute, and is at length treated with disdain.

Visitations continued to be made during the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., and in the last reign, the college of arms was in its full vigour, and great respect paid to its mandates. However, when the protectorate was afterwards made for its own purposes, this tended to an increased display of arms, and especially among the nobility and gentry in support of the royal cause.

During the protectorate of Cromwell, the use of arms appears to have been a nullity ; yet, notwithstanding, emblems of honourable antiquity were not entirely forgotten. Cromwell himself, after he had gained the command of the army, exhibited on his banner his paternal bearings, amplified with military decorations ; and after his assumption of the title of Lord Protector, his arms were constantly displayed in the national ensigns.

At the Restoration, the heralds were re-establihed in their powers and privileges. In the succeeding reigns, great effort was made, though ineffectually, to revive the spirit of chivalry, and heraldry continued to

of interest. Visitations were still made; the last of which took place in 1683; it being then found to be most useless to issue commands without authority to enforce them, and to threaten delinquents without the power to punish them. The times were changed; and the dictation which had been submitted to in ruder and more warlike ages, was now neither necessary nor possible. With the extinction of this court, therefore, terminated all power of checking the assumption of armorial ensigns, and Heraldry fell rapidly "from its high estate." The ordinances which had been made for regulating the mode of bearing arms, and who were entitled to bear them, were soon disregarded; they were assumed *ad libitum* by persons who coveted such distinctions; and so long as the penal statutes which had hitherto guarded the heralds' office continued inoperative, and confiscations were not enforced, numbers were to be found who, defying ridicule, and under no dread of punishment, arrogated to themselves arms of honour and antiquity, and thus introduced a confusion which has never since been remedied.

Thus have we seen that, though the privilege of using armorial ensigns was first limited and select, gradual encroachments were made, and at length the custom became so common, as to impair the estimation in which heraldry had before been holden. Every person, from the emperor to the mechanic, pretended to something of the kind, founded on real or fictitious claims. All trades, professions, and societies, ecclesiastical as well as temporal, assumed particular emblems; and these innume-

rable pretenders to armorial distinction, from which we are speaking, even to the present with the fact, that the general bent of mankind long since been turned from the ideal to the sufficiently account for the decadence of the decreased importance of family dignity. It must be admitted that the attention of mankind is directed towards much nobler objects; and there are many who take pleasure in the study and cherish with pride the honourable emblems distinguished their ancestors, and have deposited them to themselves. The art is undoubtedly an historical record; and, although illustrious but a stigma to a man of depraved character, it is a respectable and virtuous member of society as a noble incentive, and the fact that his noble or meritorious will add to the lustre of his name. To distinguish rank, and to preserve the memory of the illustrious, are, as we have seen, the rational purposes of this science.

Having now taken a general view of the progress, and decline of Heraldry, we proceed to connect it with it as a system, and more particularly to those parts of it which it is the immediate object of this publication to illustrate; namely, the *crest* and *motto*.

Armorial bearings consist in the shield and supporters.* A full *coat of arms* is made up of the shield, supporters, crest and motto. The other

* See "Clarke's Introduction to Heraldry."

accidental, and not universally used, except the wreath, which may now be said to form part of the crest. The helmet must also be spoken of as an ordinary, though not indispensable adjunct.

In the earliest ages, and the most barbarous countries, the historian has found man warring with his fellow-man, and provided for this purpose with weapons of destruction, and implements of defence. In studying to protect the human form, the head must naturally have been first and most carefully attended to ; and accordingly, defensive head-gear of one kind or other will be found to have been devised by all nations in the earliest period of their history. In this country, the helmet appears to have been at first a kind of cap, of a conical form, composed of leather or hide, which left the face unprotected. The form and substance were gradually improved ; but it was long ere they attained the elegant figure of which head-armour was afterwards found to be susceptible. Many of the earliest helmets, properly so called, were constructed of a kind of ring-mail, but without front, or vizor, which appears to have been an addition of later date. The first vizors opened horizontally, on hinges, as a door, and it was deemed a vast improvement when they were made to lift up and down. These circumstances are glanced at, because, by many writers it is supposed, that the materials of which the helmet consisted denoted the rank of the wearer. The helmets of sovereigns were of burnished gold, damasked ; those of princes and lords, of silver, the bars, breast-plate and ornaments of gold ; those of knights, of steel adorned with

silver; and those of esquires and gentle polished steel.

The peculiar form and position of the also long been used to distinguish rank. king and royal family, and of noblemen of are full-faced and grated, the number of the quality of the bearer; that is to say, appropriated to dukes and marquesses differs helmet by having a bar exactly in the middle on each side, making five bars in all; king's helmet has six. There is but one grated helmet, and this has four bars on each side-ways, and is common to all degrees of a marquess. The full-faced helmet, open bars, is peculiar to baronets and knights; helmet, placed sideways, is for all esquires. In plate 102, will be found illustrations.

There was usually a projection over the helmet, which is said to have been called *crest*, from its resemblance to the crest on a cock and some other birds. Hence, it is supposed, arose the first idea of the crest at heraldry. On this projection, figures of closely analogous to the present crests, were worn; but as, on the one hand, there were many helmets which had no such projection, other, none but heroes of great valour, of military command, had their helmets surmounted. The origin of the crest, therefore, may be traced to that of arms, in obscurity; though it is

blematical or monstrous figures, either for ornament or pre-eminence, to mark identity, or to inspire terror, *were* worn by ancient heroes on the tops of their helmets. The figures thus used, were of various materials, as metal, leather, or wood, and they were fastened to the top of the helmet.

The date of the first introduction of crests into Britain is uncertain. There are several representations of king Richard I., with a plain round helmet on the head, and other figures representing that monarch with a kind of crest on the helmet, resembling a plume of feathers. After the reign of Richard I., most of the English kings have crowns above their helmets. That of Richard II. was surmounted by a lion on a cap of dignity. In later reigns the crest was regularly borne, as well on the helmets of the kings, as on the head-trappings of their horses.

The Scottish monarch, Alexander III., had a flat helmet, with a square grated vizor, and a plume of feathers by way of crest. The helmet of Robert I. was surmounted by a crown; and that of James I., in the fifteenth century, by a lion. From this period, crests appear to have been very generally borne, both in England and Scotland. Heraldry, indeed, was then in its most palmy state, as well on the Continent as in Great Britain, and was regulated by ordinances which embraced an infinitude of niceties and peculiarities, now long since neglected, if not forgotten. The art was certainly most assiduously cultivated during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; at which time the crest was designated in he-

raldry and armour, as the uppermost bearing, or that part which rises on the helmet, next to the mantle; and in the crest was described to be, as it still is, upon a wreath, coronet, or cap of mail, both the helmet and the shield.

It were now quite futile to attempt the original purpose of crests, which perhaps for no other use than that to which they are now put, namely, for ornamental distinction. Warriors are said to have worn, as crests, the heads of animals they had killed, with the intention of terrifying their enemies; or for the purpose of making themselves a more formidable appearance, that they might appear taller or more martial. The expression *crest-fallen* is often used, in a figurative sense, to signify a want of spirit or courage. The supposition that the original purpose of bearing crests was to identify commanders in the field, that they might be known by their followers in the heat and confusion of battle, seems the most reasonable; and it is probable that the use of crests did not thus originate, though it was applied by sovereigns, as well as military leaders, for the same purpose. Edward III. was the first monarch that bore a crest upon his helmet. The crest has also been used as the distinguishing mark of factions; as the white and red rose of York and Lancaster.

Some heralds trace the antiquity of crests to the heathen divinities, who, they pre-

devices even before arms were made of iron and steel. Thus, Jupiter Ammon, it is said, bore a goat's head for his crest; Mars, a lion or tiger, voiding fire from the mouth and nostrils; Minerva, the mistress of arts and goddess of victory, bore a sphynx between two griffins, the emblem of wisdom and secrecy; Proteus, whom the fable represents to us in so many shapes, was a chevalier who every day changed his crest, sometimes having the head of a lion, at others that of a boar, a horse, a bull, a dragon, &c.; whence he was looked upon as a monster of so many different forms; as the first horsemen were looked upon to be centaurs, that is, half man, half horse; Hercules, for his crest, used the head of a lion, and with the skin covered his body: but, descending to mortals, it is stated that Alexander the Great at first adopted a lion for the adornment of his helmet; and afterwards, intoxicated with flattery and ambition, he arrogantly called himself the son of Jupiter Ammon, and as such assumed the goat's head. Julius Cæsar, it is said, chose a star for his crest, to denote his descent from Venus; at other times he used the head of a bull, an elephant, and also of a she-wolf, by which Romulus and Remus are feigned to have been suckled.

Herodotus attributes the rise of crests to the Carians, who, according to his authority, first bore feathers on their casques, and painted figures on their bucklers. The Etruscans were also celebrated for their lofty crests, and artists have given similar additions to the helmets of the three Horatii. The mane of horse-hair appended by the Greeks to the projection on the top of

their helmets, was called by that people the Romans *crista* and *juba*. The part was called *φάγος* by the Greeks, and *conmans*. Antique helmets were sometimes the base, spreading like two horns, while was filled with the flowing mane of a plume arose on either side. Such is the crest on Mr. Hope's fine antique vase, which commemorates the expiation of Orestes.

In the ancient tournaments, the cavalcade of feathers, especially those of the ostrich, was the way of crest; these tufts they called *plum* were fixed in tubes, on the top of high canopies. Some, however, had their crests of leather or parchment, pasteboard, &c., painted or gilded to keep out the weather; and others, of steel or some other substance that could be made in any shape, and was at the same time light and durable. On these were sometimes represented a figure of the coat; as, an eagle, a fleur-de-lis, &c., or any of those called honourable ordinaries, fess, &c.

In some drawings of the 13th century warriors are represented with a kind of crest on their helmets, but whether meant to be illustrative of that or a former æra is doubtful. In a seal of Hugh le Despencer, with a fan on the helmet and on the horse's head. On the helmet of Thomas, earl of Leicester, beheaded in 1327.

* See Clarke's "Introduction."

of a dragon. On the seals attached to written documents of the 14th century, it is very common to find crests ; and those most valuable heraldic remains of antiquity, medals, intaglios, and gems, afford abundant proof that the helmet generally bore a crest.

Some writers are of opinion that our brave Edward III. was the first who introduced such a device ; and that, after the institution of the Order of the Garter, every knight adopted this ornament, in imitation of their heroic sovereign ; but, from the foregoing citations, borne out by many corroborative circumstances, it seems unquestionable, that, from the time of the Romans to the present day, the wearing of crests, though not used hereditarily, has suffered very little, if any, interruption.

“ Among the Egyptians,” says Nisbet, “ none were allowed to use crests and cognizances, but those that were eminent ; neither did the Romans permit them to be used by any under the degree of knight.” Anciently, these devices were arbitrarily taken up, and were not fixed and hereditary marks of families, as afterwards ; but, it seems generally supposed that their use sowed the first seeds of armoury in general.

Crests have frequently been assumed, or granted, to perpetuate the memory of some eminent action performed by the bearer, or his progenitors ; or, to represent some special office or employment ; or, as bearing some analogy, in sound or otherwise, to the name, or title, of the assumer or grantee. But, instances are much more numerous of particular crests being assumed, and worn from century to century, (as an eagle’s head, or any

other simple emblem,) without any inter-
or accountable cause.

Crests of the kind to which we have alluded are referable to some eminent action of the bearer relating to his name or designation, are of which it would be certain to be hereditary; but, it was not any rule in the heraldry of crests that they were reputed no other than as arbitrary ornaments of armorial, and more of the nature of a device than a hereditary bearing. Hence, many families have changed stock and name used, and still use, differing according to their fancy or circumstances, to particular dispositions, or on other accounts; and in heraldry, by the practice of all nations, there is a freedom to change the crest, though not the armorial.

The custom of conferring crests as marks of honor seems to have originated with king Edward I. in 1333, granted to William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, his "tymbre," as it was termed. By a further ordinance in the 13th of the same reign this grant was made hereditary, and the motto was given to support its dignity.

As an appendage to sepulchral monuments, crests are placed beneath the head of the armed effigy, above the helmet. Upon many of the large monuments frequent in the 16th and 17th centuries, the man's and of his wife's family are carved in the recumbent figures.

Instances of crests formed of feathers and

that of Sir Henry Percy, in the time of Edward I., and in that of Sir John Harsick, of the time of Richard II., both engraved in Dr. Meyrick's celebrated work on "ancient armour."

It has long been a rule that ladies, of whatever rank, are not entitled to crests, though allowed to bear coats armorial. The reason assigned for this is, that no woman could have availed herself of their primary use; but it seems to have been forgotten that a woman is quite as incapable of bearing a shield as a helmet; and it must be admitted that there is an inconsistency in this rule of heraldry, for which it is difficult satisfactorily to account. By custom, however, women are excluded from bearing a crest.

As to the proper position of the crest, it differs according to the rank of the bearer. By commoners, and all below the peerage, the crest is placed above the helmet, and the latter resting on the shield. Peers carry the coronet on the shield, and the helmet and crest above the coronet. But, with either class, the helmet is frequently omitted altogether.

There remain but few words to be added on the subject of crests. Originally of the highest importance, conceded by royal grant, and confined to very few persons, in process of time their assumption has become universal.

The *wreath* was a kind of roll, made of two pieces of silk of different colours, twisted together, which the ancient knights wore as a head-dress when habited for tournaments. The colours were regulated by the fancy

of the wearer, the tinctures of his arms, and some favourite lady. They were most from the principal metal and colour of the The practice of several centuries has now wreath to the crest and helmet: its place being between the two. The helmet is furnished with, but the wreath is always used to rest on, unless it be supported by a coat of state.

Mottos, devices, and war-cries, are used as an addition to the arms or crest; both. The meaning of many of them is not their origin and elucidation have occupied attention of antiquaries. The device and distinguished from each other. The motto, proper, has no relation either to the name or the bearer; but is simply an expression, or is in a scroll under or above the arms. The private emblem, being properly a figure of a nation; the motto a public one, being a device without a figure. Devices originated in the places where they were used as temporary emblems, instead of the proper crest. After the crest was resumed; but instances are not of these devices being retained as the property of their adopters.

Little regard is now paid to these distinctions. A motto now in use may be described as a word usually of the nature of a proverb or epigram, expressive of some predominant passion, moral or

timent, and frequently having some reference to part of the achievement, or to some action performed by the bearer. The motto of the Marquis of Cholmondeley is, *Cassis tutissima virtus*, i. e. Virtue is the safest helmet; referring to the helmet in the arms. The motto of Earl Fortescue, is, *Forte scutum salus ducum*, A strong shield is the safety of commanders; alluding to the name of that ancient family, and to the shield borne for crest. In general, however, the motto has not any reference to either the arms or the name; it is very frequently of a religious cast; as, *Deo favente florebo*—By the favour of God I shall prosper; or expressive of some moral sentiment or precept; as, *Do well and fear not*—*Repel evil with good*—*Labor omnia vincit*, Exertion overcomes all things—*Nihil utile quod non honestum*, Nothing that is dishonest is useful; in many cases a kind of pun upon the bearer's name; as, *Pro Rege Dimico*, I fight for the king, for *Dymoke*, king's champion—*Fari-fac*, for *Fairfax*; and that of Vere, Earl of Oxford, *Vero nihil verius*—Nothing truer than Vere—said to have been pronounced by queen Elizabeth in commendation of the loyalty of that family. In all parts of Europe, indeed, some mottos have been assumed with reference to the name of the bearers. Thus, the family of Campi, in Placenza, have the words of the ninety-sixth psalm, *Gaudebunt CAMPI, et omnia quæ in iis sunt*—Let the fields be joyful, and all that is therein; Conqueror, of Frierton, N.B., has the word *Victoria*, conquest or victory; and numerous English instances of the same kind, beside that of the Earl of Oxford, will be readily found by every reader of

this work ; as, *J'aime à jamais*, for *J* ; *En Grace affie*, for *Grace*, Bart. Soc. &c. &c. frequently has a private or latent meaning the royal achievement, *Dieu et mon droit* right, which was introduced by Edward when he assumed the arms and title of France, and began to prosecute his claim, which occasioned long and bloody wars, fatal to many kingdoms. Sometimes there are two royal arms of Scotland ; where the one, placed in a scroll above the crest, and the other in a scroll under the supporters. In a few instances a third motto is in the royal arms of Great Britain, with its motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense* on the shield.

Mottos, though hereditary in the families which adopted them, have been changed on several occasions, and others assumed in their stead, which are frequently met with in genealogical

CROWNS AND CORONETS.*

THE ROYAL CROWN of GREAT BRITAIN is a circle of gold, enriched with pearls and precious stones, and heightened up with four crosses pattée, and four fleurs-de-lis alternately : from these rise four arch-diadems, adorned with pearls, which close under a mound ensigned by a cross pattée.

THE CORONET of the PRINCE of WALES has a mound and cross, as the royal diadem, but with only one arch.

FOR YOUNGER SONS and BROTHERS of the BLOOD ROYAL the Coronet differs from the last, in having neither mound nor arch.

Those of the NEPHEWS of the BLOOD ROYAL differ from the last, by having strawberry-leaves on the rim, instead of fleurs-de-lis.

Those of the PRINCESS ROYAL and YOUNGER SISTERS have strawberry-leaves, crosses pattées, and fleurs-de-lis.

A DUKE's differs from all the former, by having strawberry-leaves only, which are represented with five leaves on the rim.

A MARQUESS's differs from that of a duke, by having leaves and pearls intermixed, alternately, of equal height : it is represented with three leaves and two pearls.

AN EARL's has the pearls fixed upon spikes much

* For Engravings, see Frontispiece to Vol. II.

higher than the leaves : it is represented with pearls.

A VISCOUNT'S has pearls set close to ear rim : it is represented with seven or nine

A BARON'S has only four larger pearls on rim.

AN EASTERN CROWN is of gold, and worn by Jewish kings : see pl. 96, n. 38.

A NAVAL CROWN is of gold, adorned with the sterns of galleys of ancient times : it was bestowed on him that first boarded an enemy's ship. Plate 101, No. 33.

A MURAL CROWN is of gold, adorned with ornaments, and was given by the Romans to a soldier who mounted an enemy's breach ; whence it is called *muralis* signifying, in Latin, " relating to a wall." Plate 80, No. 6.

A TRIUMPHAL CROWN, or garland made of laurel, was worn by the first Roman emperors in token of the sanction of the senate of Rome. Some affirm, was taken from Apollo's crown with laurel.

A CIVIC CROWN was anciently made of oak leaves and acorns, and was given by the Romans to a soldier who had saved the life of a fellow-soldier.

AN OBSIDIONAL CROWN was given by the Romans to him who relieved a besieged city or town. It was composed of green leaves, or of grass or herbs growing at the spot where the enemy had been overthrown to flight. The great Quintus Fabius received

for defending and delivering Rome from the siege of Hannibal.

A CAP OF MAINTENANCE, or DIGNITY, by the French called a *chapeau*, was worn by all the nobility, taking its name of maintenance from a cap which Pope Julius the Second sent, with a sword, to King Henry the Eighth, for his writing a book against Martin Luther, in *maintenance* of the faith.

DESCRIPTION OF BEASTS, I

USED AS

ARMORIAL BEARINGS AND

THE ROYAL CREST is an imperial crest, on a lion passant guardant, crowned with a crown. It is a striking, well-proportioned model of a lion, looking forward from the rhinoceros or overgrazing posture. He looks bold, his gait proud, his voice deep, his mouth larger than any animal's, and surrounded with a mane. He has a noble appearance; and is, for his heroic qualities, an emblem of strength, courage, generosity, and royalty, and termed the king of beasts.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CREST is on a lion passant guardant, crowned with a crown. It is a striking, well-proportioned model of a lion, looking forward from the rhinoceros or overgrazing posture. He looks bold, his gait proud, his voice deep, his mouth larger than any animal's, and surrounded with a mane. He has a noble appearance; and is, for his heroic qualities, an emblem of strength, courage, generosity, and royalty, and termed the king of beasts.

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ward the Black Prince, at the battle of Tewkesbury, 1471, who, leading the vanguard, defeated the army of the Emperor Sigismund, King of Bohemia, and deposed him. The crest is a helmet of ostrich-feathers; to which is added a coronet, within a coronet and fleurs-de-lis, which have been borne by the Prince of Wales, heir-apparent to the crown, since. Plate 83, No. 30.

THE TIGER. Next to the lion is the tiger, an animal not possessed of the good qualities of the lion; being fierce without provocation, and cruel without cause. The chief difference of the tiger from every other animal of the mottled kind is in the shape of the spots on the skin, which run in streaks or bands in the direction of the ribs. The leopard, panther, and the ounce, are all, in a certain degree, marked like this animal, except that the lines are broken by round spots, which cover the whole surface of the skin. The use of the tiger in heraldry is extensive.

THE RHINOCEROS is a native of Africa: his hide is of such a texture, that it will even turn the edge of a sword. He is said frequently to whet his horn against a flint, that he may be ready to defend himself against his enemies. From these qualities, his bulk and strength, we may infer his use in heraldry.

THE WILD BOAR. In countries where these animals abound, the hunting of them by dogs, trained up for the sport, constitutes the chief amusement of the great. When the boar is fatigued, the hunters approach, and he soon falls a victim to their darts and spears. It is one of the principals in heraldry, and may be properly applied as the armorial bearing of a warrior.

THE ELEPHANT is a beast of huge strength, very sagacious, and in height from ten to fifteen feet. The largest are kept for the use of princes and monarchs in the East. He is said to live one or two hundred years. This animal seems capable of affection and gratitude. In carrying of burdens he is equal to five or six horses,

and can support three or four thousand on his back. The elephant is much used for bearings, and may be considered as an animal for those who have distinguished themselves in arms in the East.

THE BEAR. There are three distinct kinds of bear; the black bear, the North American white bear: they are principally found in the mountains. The bear of the Alps is savage in its nature. It abodes in mountainous precipices: during the winter it sleeps for several weeks without any supply of food. It is much used in arms.

THE WOLF. King Edgar is said to be the first that attempted to rid England of wolves. Criminals even being pardoned by producing a number of these creatures' tongues. Afterward, they increased to such a degree as to become the object of royal attention; and Edward the First pointed persons to extirpate this obnoxious animal. One of the principal bearings in armory is the wolf's head. The first earl of Kent, bore a wolf's head.

THE CAMELEOPARD is only found in Africa. It is singular in shape, has two heads and bears resemblance to the camel and the leopard. It is slender, and measures between seven and eight feet in height; the hind legs are near a foot and a half longer than the front; the hair is of a deep brown marked with spots of white. It is fond of the night and may therefore be deemed an emblem of darkness.

This is only in few instances made use of in heraldry. Plate 33, No. 3.

THE CAMEL. The Arabians consider this animal a most sacred treasure, without whose help life could not be endured : its milk supplies them with nourishment ; its flesh with food ; its hair, which is regularly shed once a year, provides them with clothing ; its strength enables them to transport their merchandise. They are accustomed, when young, to have their legs bent under them to receive their burdens. When they travel through the dreary plain, parched by excessive heat, they will eat the driest food : and the stomach having a reservoir to contain a quantity of water, it will go several days without a fresh supply. They are tractable and useful, and easily become subservient.

THE IBEX is a native of the Alps, the Pyrenees, and the Grecian mountains, where they abound in defiance of their hunters : it resembles a goat, but the horns are much larger, bent backwards, and full of knots, one of which is added every year. Plate 22, No. 27.

THE GOAT is calculated for a life of liberty more than confinement : its delight is in climbing high rocks and precipices ; and as it undertakes the most dangerous enterprises, it may appropriately be applied in armory.

THE BUFFALO inhabits many parts of India, and is very fierce : it is with some difficulty that travellers escape its pursuit, and many are gored to death. This and the bull are much used in armory.

THE HOLY LAMB is depicted with a staff and ban-

the most noble and beneficial to man in peace or war ; being eminent in battle, fleet, proud, spirited, and strong. The Arabian treats his horse as he would his friend ; neither whip nor spur is ever used but in time of need. The qualities of this animal fully account for its adoption as one of the principal bearings in heraldry.

The Pegasus, a winged horse, is represented as the emblem of swiftness, and is frequently used by the heralds in that sense : in various other cases it is much made use of in heraldry.

THE CENTAUR is an imaginary creature, representing half a man and half a horse. Historians relate that the first man seen on horseback was taken for that monster, which so terrified the enemy that they took flight : it is the representation of one of the twelve celestial figures of the zodiac ; and was borne by King Stephen of England, in consequence of his entering this kingdom and gaining a victory when the sun was in that sign. Its use in armory is generally applied to those who are eminent in the field.

THE UNICORN is generally supposed to be a fictitious animal, representing the body of a horse, the tail of a lion, and the hoofs of a stag, with a twisted horn that grows from the front of the head. There is a fish called a unicorn or narwhale, which probably gave rise to the history of the unicorn, which Pliny has described as resembling a horse, with a horn fixed in the front of the head. Historians relate, that this beast was famous for virtue and strength, and that his horn was supposed to be the most powerful antidote against poison. It im-

plies the virtue of the mind and the sturdy body, and is much made use of in heraldry.

THE ASS, from the ill treatment it meets from the slavery it endures, may be proper representation of patience. Our blessed Saviour, of patience and humility, rode on the ass, a patience by suffering for us. Its use is applied for pious, good, and virtuous men.

THE GRIFFIN. This chimerical creature is an eagle and half a lion : it is said that when at full growth he will never be taken alive ; but is a representation of a valiant hero, who rather than to his enemy, exposes himself to the worst. It is one of the principal bearings in heraldry.

THE CAT is considered, though domestic, as possessed of ingratitude ; in its friendship and so vicious in its nature, that it is only useful in destroying the obnoxious race of rats. It should be represented front-faced.

THE DRAGON and WYVERN, imaginary creatures, represented as strong and fierce animals, are deemed the emblems of viciousness and evil, and they are properly applied to tyranny, or to the person of a vicious enemy.

THE HYDRA, a fabulous creature, is represented as a dragon with seven heads. Only in two or three instances it is used as an armorial bearing.

A HERALDIC TIGER. This imaginary creature, composed by the heralds in ancient times, is represented in its body similar to a wolf ; with

the end of the nose, a knotted mane, and a lion's tail. Plate 22, No. 3.

THE REINDEER is principally found in Lapland and Russia, resembles the stag, and is much used in travelling: its horns are large, having two smaller ones, or antlers, growing from the forehead.

THE GREYHOUND. It would be unnecessary to name the qualities of this animal; they are intended to denote swiftness, vigilance, and fidelity. The talbot, the spaniel, the hound, are also all used in heraldry.

THE FOX, so famous for his cunning, to avoid his pursuers secures himself in the earth: in the time of distress he contrives to make a kennel at the edge of a wood, yet as near as possible to a neighbouring cottage, that he may hear the crowing of the cock, and the cackling of the hens, to which he is an inveterate foe. Its application in heraldry would denote superior sagacity or wisdom.

THE HEDGEHOG, which sleeps through the winter season, and remains a long time without food, may be considered the emblem of frugality; but it is not so much used in heraldry as many other emblems.

THE COCKATRICE. This monster, partaking of the fowl in its wings, and serpent in its tail, is of that nature that its look or breath is said to be deadly poison. It was much used in armory among the ancients, as being terrific to their enemies.

AN EAGLE DISPLAYED, WITH TWO HEADS. Historians state, that the day Alexander the Great was born there sat upon the house of his father two eagles. After

that time it was adopted as the armorial emblem of Russia and Germany, to denote a double empire of Europe and Asia : it is represented as one eagle with two heads (termed a spread eagle,) supposed to look both ways, the east and the west.

THE EAGLE. As the lion is represented as the king of beasts, so is the eagle deemed a king of birds. It is said that the female exposes her breast against the beams of the sun, and such of her young that look at the brightness are cast out.

William Rufus, King of England, gave the eagle as an emblem, an eagle looking against the sun. From this we infer its use in heraldry.

In the first ages of the French monarchy, a remarkable distinction between the nobles and the commonsal was, that the former always carried a lion's head : afterwards the eagle became the emblem of hereditary greatness ; but this noble bird was not so suitable to military heroes, as better adapted to the necessities of the field than the repose of an unagitated bird.

THE PHOENIX, an imaginary bird, is represented as large as the eagle : it is said there is one existing at a time, which, according to fabulous tradition, lives 500 years ; and when her end approaches, she makes a nest, which taking fire by the heat of the sun, she is destroyed, and out of the ashes a new phoenix. It was often used by the ancients as a type of the resurrection. It is much used as an emblem and borne by many families in the United Kingdom.

THE FALCON was first introduced into England by the Normans.

Germany, as the principal amusement of our ancestors. In falconry, a man of rank was rarely seen out without his hawk: so much was it considered a mark of distinction, that the nobleman was frequently drawn with his favourite hawk upon his hand. A falcon proper is represented with a bell tied to each leg.

THE HAWK'S BELL is also of great antiquity, being worn by the Hebrew high-priests, on the skirts of their upper garments, in divine worship.

THE LURE, with a line and ring; an instrument used by falconers to deceive their hawks, by casting it up in the air like a fowl they were to pursue.

THE PELICAN feeding her young, is represented as an emblem of our Saviour, and adorned the altars of many churches of the Egyptians. It is one of the ancient bearings in heraldry.

THE SWAN is principally calculated for pleasure-grounds and gardens belonging to great personages, which are intersected by rivers or canals.

There is not a more beautiful figure in all nature than a swan gliding along the stream, "with arched neck between its wings mantling;" and to this its use in heraldry is most probably to be attributed. These birds were in such esteem in the reign of Edward the Fourth, that he made it imprisonment to touch their eggs; and no one was suffered to keep them unless his annual income amounted to five marks.

THE OSTRICH. This gigantic creature, which is the largest bird in the creation, is often represented holding a horse-shoe or key, or any article made of iron: it has

a voracious appetite, and its stomach v
hardest substances. From its extraord
striking peculiarities, and valuable plum
much used in heraldry.

THE RAVEN was the ensign of the Da
invaded England. The Romans also hel
high estimation. It is said to live much l
human species, having been known to liv
years. The rook and crow are equally u

THE CORNISH CROUCH is much used i
may be termed the king of crows. Exce
and legs, which are of a reddish yellow, i
a raven, but of a very different dispositi
of injuring others, it seems to act as a
whole feathered creation. Its use is ver
plied in heraldry.

THE OWL, the favourite bird of Mine
by the Athenians as their armorial ensi
the advantage of seeing in the dark, it
true wisdom never sleeps, and is the emble
vigilance, and watchfulness.

THE MARTLET was borne by those w
Holy Land to fight against the Turks an
is what we now call the martinet, a bird
quently to be seen under the cornices o
whence, by the support of the wings, it
flight. Should it pitch upon the level, :
being long and legs short, it would n
rise. It is an appropriate mark of
young sons, suggesting to them the me

wealth and honour. It is used in armory in all parts of Europe.

THE COCK is esteemed for his unrestrained courage and perseverance. When victor, he crows in testimony of conquest. He is brave and vigilant, and rather than yield to his adversary, frequently fights until he drops dead. Being the herald of the day, and the sentinel of the night, he may be properly termed the emblem of watchfulness and wisdom. Its use in armory is well applied to heroes in the field, as well as able men in the senate.

THE PEACOCK. When this bird appears with his tail expanded, he struts about with majestic ostentation. In form completely elegant, with its feathers diversified by brilliant tints and shades, it is principally kept at gentlemen's country seats for beauty and ornament. The first of this species was brought from the East Indies, and it is borne in heraldry by many distinguished families. The beauty of the bird, no doubt, suggested its adoption as an armorial emblem.

THE PHEASANT was originally brought into Europe from the banks of the Phasis, a river in Asia, from whence it takes its name. Next to the peacock, this is the most beautiful of birds. It is said, when Croesus, King of Lydia, was seated on his throne, adorned with royal magnificence, he asked Solon, if he ever beheld any thing so fine and beautiful. The Greek philosopher, nowise moved by the pomp and pageantry around him, replied, that after having seen the beautiful plum-

age of the pheasant, no other finery would be in sight.

THE DOVE, or TURTLE-DOVE, whose eye is of a bright tint, surrounded with a circle of bright feathers, has, in all ages past, been the theme of poets : it is noted for its disposition and chastity. Its attachment to its mate, that if a pair are put into a cage, and one dies, the other soon pines away with grief. Having been the bird which God selected out of Noah's ark as the first which it returned with an olive-branch in its beak, to denote that the waters had abated upon the earth, it is very generally used as a crest.

THE SPHINX. A statue much esteemed by the Egyptians, representing a chimerical beast, with the head and breast of a woman, and in the body of a lion. This emblem was borne by the English regiments in that enterprise, in which, after encountering various difficulties of landing in the face of the enemy, in the bay of Aboukir, they covered themselves with glory at the battle of Alexandria, in Egypt, on the 21st of March, 1801, and where, in the morning, their brave general, Sir Ralph Abercromby, was mortally wounded.

HARPY. This fabulous monster is a lion's face, neck, and breast, and the body of a woman, or a dragon ; from whence we may infer its voracity.

THE COLOSSUS was a statue of an enormous size. The most eminent of this kind was at Rhodes, one of the wonders of the world.

tue of Apollo, so high, that ships passed in full sail betwixt its legs. It was the workmanship of Chares, a disciple of Lysippus, who spent twelve years in making it : it was at length overturned by an earthquake, after having stood 85 years. Its height was 105 feet. Some critics are of opinion that the colossus of Rhodes gave its name to the people amongst whom it stood. Hence they suppose that the Colossians in Scripture, to whom St. Paul wrote his epistle, are in reality the inhabitants of Rhodes. When the Saracens became possessed of the island, A.D. 672, the statue was found prostrate on the ground : they sold it to a Jew, who loaded 900 camels with brass, 720,000 lbs. weight. There is only one crest of this description, and this is borne by a family of the name of Rodd.

THE MONKEY. This animal, so nearly resembling the human species, is so well known as to require no description of its cunning, sagacity, arts, and tricks. It is but seldom used in armory.

THE BAT resembles, in some measure, both bird and beast ; it is doubted which it partakes most of : her wings, flying, resemble those of the bird, and her body is like that of the mouse. She brings forth her young, and suckles them with her teats. There are only a few families that bear this emblem.

THE SALAMANDER was described by the ancients as bred by fire and existing in flames ; an element which must inevitably prove the destruction of life. This fabulous assertion gave rise to its use in heraldry.

THE CATHERINE-WHEEL derives its name from the

the pilgrims' ensign in their expedition and became such distinguishing insignia. Alexander IV. allowed it to none but nobles: but being afterwards put into the order of St. Michael, it was introduced.

THE SNAIL. Though the snail moves slowly, she ascends the highest places by indefatigable industry and caution, and may be deemed emblematic of deliberation, investigation, and perseverance.

THE ROSE. The red rose was the emblem of the house of Lancaster, as was the white rose of the house of York: they were adopted by Richard II. and Edward his brother, in 1385; the two houses being united by King Henry V. the male heir of the house of Lancaster married the eldest daughter and heiress of the house of York, the two roses were united into one. The rose, thistle, and shamrock are now blended, as the principal bearings of the royal sovereign.

The rose represents the emblem of England.

The thistle, the emblem of Scotland.

The shamrock, the emblem of Ireland.

THE THISTLE is a prickly weed, and is the emblem of Scotland and all mountainous countries. It was introduced in the year 1706 in the royal arms.

THE TREFOIL, or SHAMROCK, a thistle, is peculiar to Ireland, was introduced in the royal arms. The rose, the thistle, and the shamrock are now blended *each other in one stem, in honour of the three countries.*

FLEUR-DE-LIS. This flower is supposed to be a kind of lily ; but it differs much from the lily of the garden, in having only three leaves. Louis the First, King of France, adopted three fleurs-de-lis for his arms, on account of its sounding like his name.

THE LILY. This beautiful flower is properly represented as the emblem of purity. In the year 1400, Ferdinand of Arragon instituted an order of knighthood under its name.

LAUREL. The Romans used to make their garlands of triumph of the leaves of this plant

WHEAT-STALK. This and other kinds of corn are usually bound up in sheaves, called by the heralds *garbs*, which figuratively represent plenty.

THE OAK is said to represent antiquity, strength, and long life.

THE OLIVE is emblematical of peace, concord, and obedience.

THE PALM is the emblem of victory and justice, as the cypress and pine are deemed the emblems of death and oblivion : when once lopped or cut off, they will never sprout again.

OSTRICH FEATHERS. A plume of feathers, argent, was borne by King Stephen of England, with the motto, " No force alters their fashion ;" alluding to the fall of the feather, which cannot be shaken into disorder by the wind.

BEEES are the emblem of industry ; they indicate that a man by industry may arrive at the greatest eminence.

FIRE, in heraldry, is an emblem of ardent courage and *perseverance*.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

USED IN THE

BLAZONRY OF CRESTS

ACORNED, when an oak-tree branch or slip with acorns on it, it is said to be *acorned*.
Addorsed, **Adossed**, or **Adossée**, when any two fish, &c., are placed back to back.

Affrontée, when a head is represented as often used in the same sense as *Gardant*.

A-la-cuisse, French for "at the thigh;" a *cuisse*," erased at the thigh.

Allerion, an eagle or eaglet displayed, without.

Ambulant, walking.

Annulet, (Lat. *annulus*,) a ring.

Antelope, a well-known animal of the deer kind.

Antelope, **Heraldic**, a fictitious animal, the head of that of the stag, with the tail of a unicorn from the tip of the nose, a row of tufts down

of the neck, and on his tail, chest, and thigh.

Apaume, **Apaumée**, a hand opened so as to view of the palm.

Argent, silver, or white colour.

Armed, when the horns, claws, teeth, of a beak or talons of any bird, are represented different from the creature itself, it is said of that colour.

Assurgent, rising out of the sea; as, a sea-horse.

Astroid, a small star.

Astrolabe, an instrument for taking the altitude of stars.

Attired, signifies horned; it is used in speaking of stags, &c., only.

TERMS

1  Covard	2  Aldersid	3  Conjoind	4  Friscoharabi	5  Defam'd
6  Baillone	7  Don Headed	8  Coun' Pas	9  Disjoind	10  Don Tailed
11  Contourne	12  Lion Passon	13  Couchant	14  Lion Dragon	15  Seiant
16  Rampant	17  Pas' Guardant	18  Pas' Grant	19  Pas' Regardant	20  Pas' Guardant
21  Pas' Regardant	22  Demy Guardant	23  Demy	24  Demy Regardant	25  Salient
26  Erased	27  Statant	28  Front' faced	29  Lodg'd	30  Couped
31  Courant	32  Tripping	33  Cabe' Red	34  at Gaze	35  Springing

Attires, the horns of a stag.
 Auré, the same as *guttée d'or*, dropped with gold.
 Aylet, the sea-swallow, or Cornish chough.
 Azure, blue.

B.

Band, the fillet, or bandage, by which a garb is bound, or arrows, &c., strapped together.
 Banded, bound with a band.
 Bar, a diminutive of the fess; which *see*.
 Bar-gemelle, a double-bar, or twin bars placed near and parallel to each other.
 Barbed-arrow, an arrow whose head is pointed and jagged.
 Barbed-horse, or a horse barbed at all points, is a war-horse completely accoutred.
 Barbed, the five petals or green leaves which appear on the outside of a full-blown rose are called the barbs.
 Barnacle, a large water-fowl, somewhat resembling a goose.
 Barrulet, a small bar; it is a diminutive of the bar, being one-fourth of it.
 Barruly, a term sometimes used to express a division into several equal parts barwise.
 Barry, signifies divided transversely into several equal parts of two or more tinctures; the number of divisions and the tinctures are always specified, as "barry of *four*, or and azure."
 Barry-bendy, is when the partition-lines barwise are crossed by others bendwise.
 Barry-paly, is when the partition-lines barwise are crossed by others in pale, or erect.
 Barry-pily, is when the division is made by piles barwise.
 Basilisk, an imaginary animal, represented like a wyvern, with a dragon's head at the extremity of its tail. *See* pl. 23, n. 23.
 Baton, a staff or truncheon.
 Battle-axe, an ancient warlike weapon.
 Battled, in form of a battlement.
 Battled-embattled, is one battlement upon another.
 Battlement, the upper works of a castle or tower.
 Beacon, a fire-beacon, used as a signal.
 Beak, the bill of a bird—those of birds of prey are termed *arms*.
 Belled, is when a hawk or falcon has bells attached to its feet.
 Bend, one of the nine ordinaries; it occupies one-third part of the field or crest, and is drawn diagonally from the *dexter chief* to the *sinister* base.

- Bend** (per), *see* Per Bend.
- Bendlet**, a diminutive of the bend, being breadth.
- Bendwise**, placed obliquely, or on a *bend*.
- Bendy**, divided into an equal number of pieces in direction from dexter to sinister.
- Bezant**, a round piece of flat metal, represented to be that of Byzantium or Constantinople, of various ways either or, or argent; when the last is frequently termed *plates*.
- Bezantée**, strewn with bezants.
- Billets**, figures of an oblong square form, by which to represent bricks, by others, letters or figures.
- Billetée**, *Billettée*, strewn with billets.
- Bird-bolt**, a small arrow with a blunt head.
- Bladed**, a term used when the stalk or blade of a colour different from the ear or fruit, as wheat, or, *bladed vert*.
- Blood-hound**, a dog not unlike the talbot, distinguished on the scent.
- Bolt-in-tun**, a bird-bolt pierced through a tun.
- Boltant**, or bolting, springing forward: as hares or rabbits.
- Brigandine**, a jacket, or coat of mail.
- Bristled**, used to denote the hair on the neck of a boar.
- Broad-arrow**, differs from the pheon, by having all its barbs plain.
- Buckles** are borne of various forms in Scotland; they are made round, the tongue playing in a hole or ring.
- Burganet**, a steel cap, formerly worn by knights in battle.
- Bust**, the head to the breast.
- Bustard**, a kind of small hawk.

C.

- Cabossed**, the head of an animal full-faced, without the ears, so that no part of the neck is visible.
- Caduceus**, Mercury's rod or wand; a slender staff and having two snakes entwined around it, their heads meeting at the top, and their tails in base.
- Caltrap**. *See* Galtrap.
- Cannets**, ducks without beaks or feet; the *marilet*, by having larger and more curved bills; *from the allerion*, by having their heads in

Cap of Maintenance, is of crimson velvet turned up with ermine,—same as Chapeau.

Caparisoned, applied to a horse when completely armed for the field.

Casque, a helmet.

Catherine-wheel, so called from its resemblance to the wheel on which St. Catherine suffered.

Centaur, a fabulous beast, half man, half horse, same as Sagittarius.

Chapeau, a Duke's hat. *See* Cap of Maintenance.

Chaplet, a garland or wreath of laurel, oak, &c.

Chaplet of Roses, is always composed of only four roses, the other part being leaves.

Checky, Chequy, a term used when a crest is divided into squares of different colours or tinctures.

Chevalier, a knight armed at all points, and mounted on a horse completely caparisoned.

Cheveron, Chevron, a twofold line pyramidal, resembling two rafters of a house meeting at top.

Cheveron, (per) *See* Per Cheveron.

Cinquefoil, a five-leaved grass, generally represented as issuing from a ball or point in the centre.

Civic-crown, among the Romans, was a garland made of oak-leaves and acorns, or of ground oak, and given as a reward to such as had saved a citizen's life in battle, or rescued him after being taken prisoner.

Clenched, a term applied to denote the hand being closed.

Close, when a bird has its wings not extended, but close to its side, it is said to be *close*.

Cockatrice, differs from the *wyvern*, by being combed, wattled, and spurred, like the *dunghill cock*.

Combatant, fighting, two lions fronting each other and apparently fighting, are termed *combatant*.

Complement, applied to the moon to denote her being full.

Compony, Componeé. *See* Gobony.

Confrontée, facing or fronting each other.

Conjoined, linked together.

Coot, a small water-fowl.

Corbie, the Heraldic name for a raven.

Cornish Chough, a bird well known in Cornwall; its body is black, its legs and beak red.

Coronet, when not otherwise described, is understood to be a Ducal one, and should properly have only three leaves seen.

Coronet, (Eastern, or Antique.) *See* pl. 96, n. 38.

Coronet, (Mural) composed of Embattlements.

Coronet, (Naval) is composed of a circle, chased; on the edge four masts of a ship, each bearing a topsail, and as

- many sterns of vessels, placed alternately. n. 33.
- Coronet, (Palisado) is composed of a circle of pales or palisados, *see* pl. 41, n. 31.
- Cornucopia, or Horn of Plenty, generally corn, &c.
- Couchant, couching or lying down; an animal must have his head upright, to distinguish *en passant*, or sleeping.
- Coulter, the knife of a plough.
- Couped, Coupeé, any thing cut clean and in opposition to *Érasé*.
- Counterchanged, is when there is a mixture of the colours.
- Courant, running, applied to an animal so.
- Couteau, a cutlas or sword.
- Crenellé, same as embattled.
- Crested, used in speaking of the comb of a bird.
- Crescent, a half moon; the horns turned upwards, otherwise expressed.
- Crined, haired; when the hair is of a colour different from that of the body, it is said to be *crined*.
- Cross-Avallane, so called from its resemblance to a hazel-nut, stalk to stalk.
- Cross-Calvary, takes its name from the resemblance to the Cross on which our Saviour suffered. n. 3., it is commonly represented on three sides.
- Cross Croslet, has its extremities ending in a point. *see* pl. 99, n. 14.
- Cross Croslet, Fitchéé, or Fitched, is when the ends of the cross is sharpened to a point, *see* pl. 99, n. 14.
- Cross flory, or fleury, is a cross, the ends of which are like a fleur-de-lis, *see* pl. 94, n. 13.
- Cross formée, or pattée, has the extremities of the arms like dovetails, *see* pl. 87, n. 5.
- Cross formée, or pattée, fitched, *see* pl. 98, n. 13.
- Cross moline, a cross in shape, like that of a mill, not perforated.
- Crossways, when the position of figures is in a cross.
- Crusuly, powdered with crosses.
- Cupola, the dome of a building, resembling a cup.

D.

- Dancetté or Dancettée, when the teeth of a saw are large and wide.
- Decrescent, a crescent or half moon looking downwards.
- Demi, signifies one-half, as demi-lion, &c.

Dexter, the right-hand side.

Displayed, used to express the position of the wings of birds when they are expanded.

Dormant, sleeping, a term used for any animal lying down and sleeping with its head on its fore paws.

Dragon, a fabulous animal, differing from the Wyvern by having four feet.

Double Queued, having two tails.

E.

Eared, when the ears of an animal are of a different tincture from the body, it is said to be *eared* of such a tincture.

Embattled, resembling the battlements of a wall.

Embowed, bent, is applied to an arm from the shoulder bent at the elbow,

Embrued, dipt in blood; a term applied to any weapon that is bloody.

Endorsed, placed back to back.

Enfiled, when the head of a man or beast, or any other charge is fixed on the blade of a sword, or when a ducal coronet surrounds the middle of a bearing, it is said to be enfiled with it.

Engrailed, composed of little semicircular indents.

Ensigned, if used when one bearing is placed above, or as if resting upon another. *See* an *etoile* ensigned with a heart, pl. 88, n. 3.

Erased, torn off roughly.

Ermine, a white fur interspersed with black spots; derived from the skin of an animal so called.

Ermes, a black fur interspersed with white spots.

Erminois, a ground, *or*, powdered *sable*.

Escalop, or Escallop shell; the shell of the scallop, or escallop-fish.

Escarbuncle, a gem, or precious stone. Drawn in heraldry as on the chapeau, pl. 97, n. 30.

Escroll, a scroll or slip, on which mottos are occasionally placed.

Escutcheon, means the shield used in war, on which arms were originally borne.

Etoile, a star with six waved rays or points, unless otherwise expressed.

Etoile of eight points, has four points waved, and four straight; those of sixteen points, eight waved and eight straight.

F.

Falchion, a sort of broad-sword.

Falcon, a large species of hawk.

Feathers, (plume of) is always understood
thers.

Fer de Moline, a mill-rind.

Fess, two horizontal lines containing a space
one-third part of the escutcheon.

Fessways, fesswise, or in fess, any thing lying
in a horizontal direction.

Fichée, Fiched, pointed, sharpened to a point.

Flamant, or Flammant, in flames, flaming.

Fleury, Flory, a name given to any bearing
of which terminate in a fleur-de-lis.

Flotant, a term used to express any thing floating
as a *banner flotant*.

Formé, same as Patée,

Fret, a, consists of six pieces, viz. two long
extending to the extremity of the field,
centre, forming a masle interlaced by the

Fretty, is when the *fret* consists of eight
pieces crossing each other.

Fructed, a term used to imply a tree bearing
an oak-tree fructed.

G.

Galtrap, or Caltrap, an iron instrument
war, to gall and wound horses' feet; it
points, so placed, that whichever way it lies
one point will be always erect, and thus
enemy's cavalry from following the army.

Gamb, the leg of an animal from the knee

Garb, a sheaf of corn.

Gardant, full-faced, looking straight forward.

Gauntlet, a steel glove.

Gaze, at, the hart, stag, buck, or hind, looking
full faced, is said to be standing at *gaze*.

Golden fleece, the skin of a ram stuffed and
collar round his middle.

Golpes, roundles of a purple colour.

Gobony, divided into squares by different
Compony.

Gorged, placed round the throat; a term
beast's having a collar, coronet, &c. so

Goshawk, a particular species of hawk

Grieces, steps or degrees on which crosses are generally fixed ; small steps at the foot of a cross.

Griffin, an imaginary animal, one half an eagle, and the other half a lion, devised in order to express strength and swiftness combined.

Gules, red.

Gutté, Guttée, dropped, or sprinkled over, with.

Gutté-de-l'-Eau, sprinkled with water.

Gutté-de-Larmes, sprinkled with tears.

Gutté-de-Poix, sprinkled with pitch.

Gutté-de-Sang, sprinkled with blood.

Gutté-d'or, spotted with gold.

H.

Harpy, an imaginary figure, composed of the head and breasts of a woman, fixed to the body of a vulture.

Haurient, a term describing a fish in an upright posture

Hawk's lure, a decoy used by falconers.

Hind, the female stag.

Hurts, a name given by English Heralds to azure roundles.

Hydra, a fabulous creature, resembling a dragon with seven heads.

I. J.

Jamb, or gamb, the leg of an animal ; it is seldom applied to any animal but the lion.

Ibex, an imaginary animal, resembling the heraldic antelope, but having two straight horns projecting from the forehead, edged like a saw.

Jellop, the comb of a cock, cockatrice, &c.

Jessant, shooting forth as vegetables do.

Jessant-de-lis, implies a fleur-de-lis shooting or put through any charge.

Jesses, leather thongs, used to tie the bells on to the legs of hawks.

Imbattled. *See* Embattled and Crenellé.

In Bend. *See* Bendwise.

Increscent, the moon in her increase, looking to the right on the wreath.

Indented, toothed like a saw.

Indorsed, Indorsée, placed back to back, or, sometimes, placed on the back.

In Fess, in a horizontal position.

Ingrailed, scalloped on the edges.

In Orle, forming nearly a circle.

In Pale, placed upright.

Inverted, turned upside down.

Issuant, rising or issuing out of.

L.

Label, a figure of three points, usually added to the first son of a family; also the ribbon or cord from a mitre or coronet.

Langued, tongued, a term used to express the beaks of beasts and birds, when borne on a different animal itself.

Leashed, lined; applied to the cord attached to a dog.

Lodged, a term used for the buck, hart, hind, and lying on the ground; beasts of prey to be lodged; beasts of prey to be couchant.

Lozenge, a figure resembling the diamond (diamond).

Lozengée, Lozengy, covered with lozenges.

Lucy, the pike fish.

Lure. *See* Hawk's Lure.

Lure, En, wings conjoined with their point, are said to be *en lure*.

Lymphad, a kind of galley or ship.

M.

Mace, a club used in war.

Maned, when the mane of an animal differs from the body, it is said to be *maned* of that colour.

Martlet, a small bird, without feet, intended to resemble a martin.

Masle, a heraldic figure, in form resembling a mace, but without feet. *See* pl. 103, n. 14.

Masoned, divided like the stones of a building.

Maunch, Manch, an old-fashioned sleeve, without button. *See* pl. 93, n. 17.

Membered, when the legs of a bird differ in colour from the body, they are said to be *membered* of that colour.

Mermaid, half a woman, half a fish, generally with a comb in the one hand, and a mirror in the other.

Merman. *See* Triton.

Mill-rind, the iron in the centre of the millstone, in which the axle is fixed.

Morion, a steel cap or helmet, anciently worn by soldiers.

Mound, a name given to a ball or globe, with a crown, of the regalia of a sovereign.

Mount, a small rising, or piece of ground, on which crests are frequently represented as standing.

Mullet, by British heralds supposed to resemble a star, by French, a spur-rowel.

Mural, (relating to a wall,) a term applied to a particular sort of coronet, the rim of which resembles battlements; it was anciently given to the man who first scaled the walls of an enemy's city, or entered by a breach.

Muzzled, the mouth banded, or tied up.

N.

Naiant, swimming.

Nowed, knotted, tied in knots.

O.

Ogresses, roundles of a sable colour.

Or, yellow or gold colour.

Orle, a term used to express two branches encompassing any bearing. *See* two branches in orle, pl. 100, n. 16.

P.

Pale, per, divided from top to bottom, by two lines, into three equal parts. *In Pale* signifies upright, erect.

Palisado-Coronet is composed of eight upright palisades fixed to the circle or rim.

Paly, divided into an equal number of pieces by perpendicular lines.

Party-per-pale, same as **Per Pale**.

Paschal-Lamb, or **Holy Lamb**, is represented passant, carrying a banner, generally charged with a cross.

Passant, passing; applied to animals in a walking position.

Passion-Cross, same as **Cross Calvary**.

Passion-Nail, a nail with a square head, supposed to have been the shape used at the crucifixion.

Pattée. *See* **Cross Pattée**.

Paw (Lion's) bears the same affinity to gamb as hand does to arm.

Peacock in his pride, is when represented affrontée, with his tail expanded.

Pean, the name of a sable fur, ornamented with spots of gold.

Pelletteé, spotted with Pellets.

Pellets, roundles of a sable colour.

Pelican, in Heraldry, is drawn like an eagle with a long neck, which is always turned as if pecking her breast.

Pelican in her Piety, same as in her nest.

- Pendant, pending or hanging down.
 Pennon, a flag of an oblong figure, terminated in one, and sometimes in two sharp points by a diagonal line.
 Per Bend, divided into two equal parts of by a diagonal line.
 Per Cheveron, divided by two lines placed
 Per Fess, divided into two equal parts of by a horizontal line.
 Per Pale, divided into two equal parts of by a perpendicular line.
 Per Saltier, divided by two diagonal lines other.
 Pewit, a small bird.
 Pheon, the barbed head of a dart or arrow
 Phœnix, an imaginary bird, always drawn flames, as pl. 79, n. 28.
 Pike, or Lucy, the fish so called.
 Pile, is shaped like the pointed foot of a pile into the ground to strengthen foundation
 Pine, the fruit of the fir, or pine-tree.
 Plate, a round piece of silver.
 Platée, charged with plates.
 Pomeis, the term given to roundles when they resemble apples; hence their name, word *pomme*, an apple.
 Popinjay, a small green parrot, with red beak
 Portcullis, an engine for the defence of a city, castle, or other fortress.
 Powdered, the same as *semée*.
 Preying, a term used to denote any raven standing on, and in a proper position for prey.
 Proper, an object represented in its natural colours.
 Purfl'd, ornamented like tapestry.
 Purpure, purple.
 Pyramid, any building or figure coming to

Q.

- Quarterly, divided into four equal parts.
 Quatrefoil, four-leaved grass, or clover.
 Queue, the tail; used to describe the tails of

R.

- Raguléé, Raguled, Raguly*, jagged or notched manner.

Rampant, standing erect on the hind legs. *See* Plate illustrating *Terms*.

Rainbow, is represented as an arch or bow of various colours, rising from clouds.

Reflexed, turned backwards.

Regardant, looking back. *See* Plate of *Terms*.

Rein Deer, a stag with double horns.

Respecting, facing or looking at each other.

Reversed, turned backwards, or upside down.

Roundles, when of metal, as *Bezant* and *Plate*, are flat, and when of colours, as *Torteaux*, *Pellets*, *Hurts*, *Pomeis*, &c. are understood to be round, though this arrangement is not always strictly adhered to, *Torteaux* being frequently made flat also. The Scots and French Heralds call the first *Bezants*, and the latter *Torteaux*, naming the tincture.

Rustre, a square figure like a *mascle*, only the *mascle* is pierced square, the *rustre* is pierced round.

S.

Sable, black colour.

Sagittarius, *Sagittary*, the archer or bowman; the name of one of the twelve signs of the *Zodiac*.

Salient, in a leaping posture, the hind feet down. *See* Plate of *Terms*.

Saltier, a cross, in form of *St. Andrew's Cross*.

Saltier-wise, after the position of the *Saltier*; across each other.

Sanglier, a wild boar.

Seax, a sword much hollowed out in the back of the blade, said to be the old Saxon sword. *See* pl. 99, n. 23.

Segreant, a term signifying the same as *rampant*, but applied only to griffins.

Sejant, or *Seiant*, sitting.

Semi, the half of any thing.

Semé, *Semée*, sprinkled or strewed.

Serrated, toothed like a saw.

Shoveller, a water-fowl something like a duck.

Sinister, left side or hand.

Sphinx, a fabulous animal, with the body of a lion, the wings of an eagle, and the face and breasts of a woman.

Statant, standing.

Surmounted of or by, is a term used when one bearing is placed over, or lying upon another.

T.

Talbot, a species of hound.

Torteaux, round figures like cakes, roundles painted red.

Tortoise, a crustaceous animal; in Heraldry the full back is displayed, and all the four legs, two on each side.

Trefoil, three-leaved grass.

Trident, a three-prong barbed spear, the emblem

Trippant, Tripping, a term used to express a hart, hind, &c. when they have their right up, and the other three feet on the ground

Triton, or Merman, half a man, half a fish.

Truncheon, or Marshal's staff; a short staff

Tynes, a name given to the branches of the stags, bucks, reindeer, and beasts of venery

U.

Unguled, a term applied to the hoofs of an animal that they are of a different colour from the

V.

Vair, a fur, always white and blue, unless scribed.

Valery, or Vallary-crown, same as pallisado-crown

Vambraced, wholly covered with armour.

Vandyke, a term sometimes applied to the skirt when dançettée.

Vert, the term for green colour.

Veruled. See *Virolled*.

Vested, clothed.

Virolled, edged with metal.

Vol, two wings conjoined and expanded.

Volant, flying.

Vulned, wounded and bleeding.

W.

Water-bouget, a vessel anciently used by soldiers for carrying water.

Wattled, a term applied to the gills of a cock

Wyvern, Wivern, an animal with wings and a tail, &c. like a serpent; is always shown with wings up, and indorsed, unless otherwise

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OF

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Salamanders,	33	Talbots,	.
Salmon,	36	Thistles,	.
Salters,	88	Tiger, Herald	.
Scaling ladders,	97	Tigers,	.
Sceptres,	95, 101	Towers,	.
Scorpions,	36	Trees,	.
Sea-horse,	41, 43, 102, 104	Trefoils,	.
Serpents,	87	Tritons,	.
Shark's head,	36, 104	Tuns,	.
Shells,	36	Turkey-cock	.
Ships,	86, 95, 96		
Snail,	36		
Snakes,	87		
Spears,	83, 87, 89, 97	Unicorns,	.
Sphinxes,	35		
Squirrels,	21, 34, 95		
Stags,	37, 38, 41, 104		
Stag's heads,	37, 38, 39, 40, 42, 44	Well,	.
Stars,	88	Whales,	.
Storks, and heads,	74, 81	Wheat,	.
Sturgeon,	36	Wheels,	.
Sun-dial,	103	Wings,	71
Suns,	90, 95, 96		92, 9
Swallows,	70	Wolves,	.
		Wyverns,	.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE

VOL. II.

CROWNS, CORONETS, &c.
TERMS, &c.
CRESTS, (from Plate 1 to 105)	... to









J. R. Brown Fecit

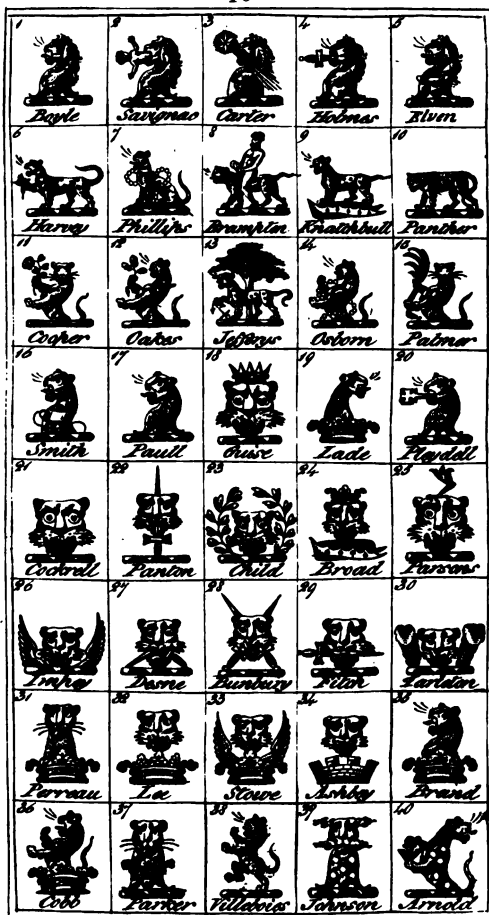


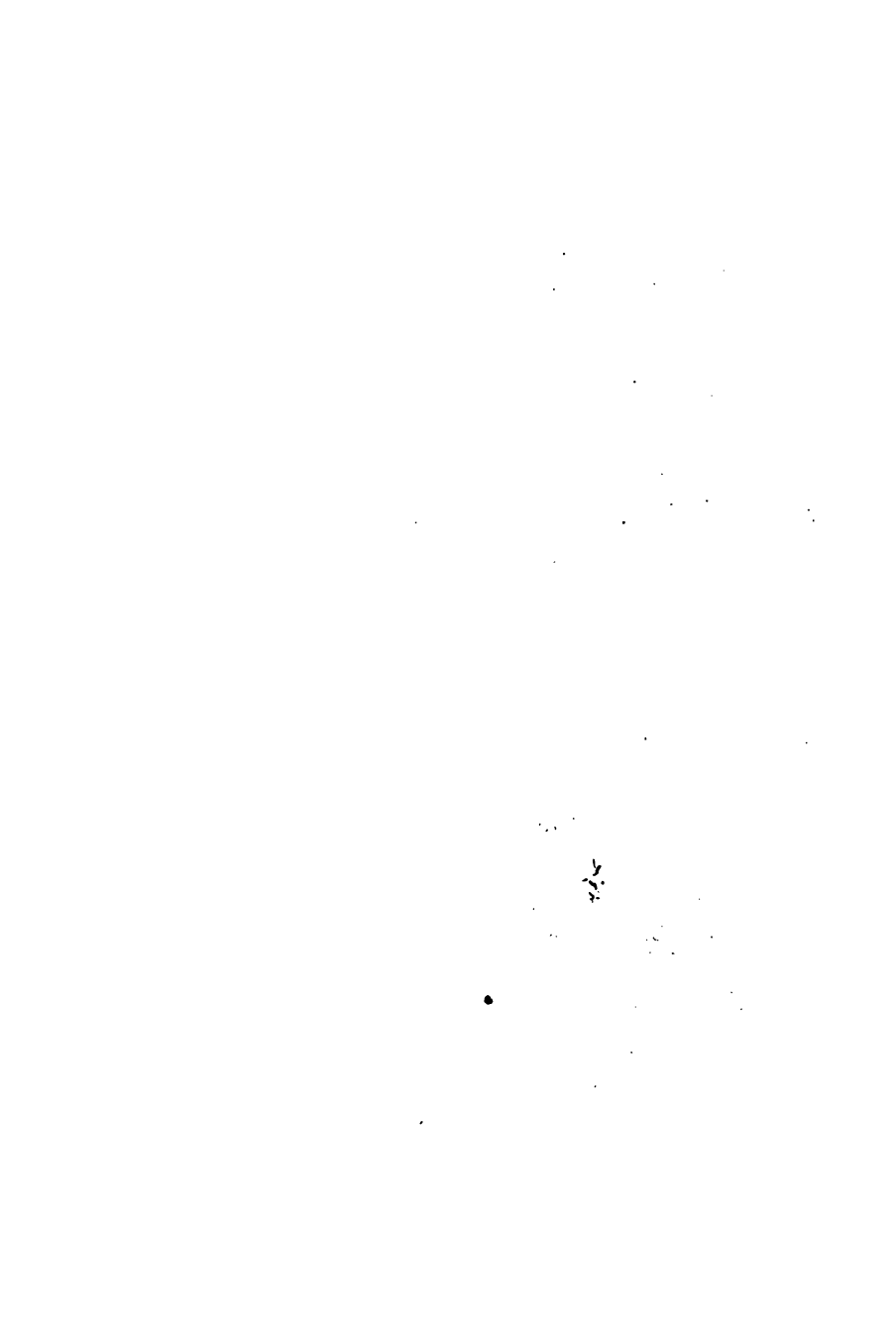




 <i>Wollesley</i>	 <i>Clarke</i>	 <i>Caruo</i>	 <i>Gilbert</i>	 <i>Wahohe</i>
 <i>Hughes</i>	 <i>Ppplingham</i>	 <i>James</i>	 <i>Harvink</i>	 <i>Francis</i>
 <i>Freeman</i>	 <i>Bent</i>	 <i>Barlow</i>	 <i>Platt</i>	 <i>Handcock</i>
 <i>Ball</i>	 <i>Parry</i>	 <i>Miles</i>	 <i>Strange</i>	 <i>Bridgman</i>
 <i>Dalling</i>	 <i>Milbank</i>	 <i>Cambell</i>	 <i>Edwards</i>	 <i>Windham</i>
 <i>Troughton</i>	 <i>Sheriden</i>	 <i>Dundas</i>	 <i>Bennet</i>	 <i>Pymouth</i>
 <i>Bamfield</i>	 <i>Mpsinbert</i>	 <i>Hume</i>	 <i>Mitchins</i>	 <i>Thornton</i>
 <i>Harland</i>	 <i>Tysron</i>	 <i>Petre</i>	 <i>Brende</i>	 <i>S. Lawrence</i>











ARKLTON DOGS



1  Bisher	2  McTherson	3  Duff	4  Blake	5  Cane
6  Cockerell	7  Fender	8  Bent	9  Golightly	10 
11  Savage	12  Avery	13  Williamson	14  Cleaver	15  Dowell
16  McDowell	17  Churchill	18  Lagh	19  Goldmid	20  Lambe
21  Hindman	22  Farnam	23  Breton	24  Bishop	25  Morley
26  Tavel	27  Ford	28  Hutchinson	29  Murrell	30  Roberts
31  Byerly	32  Brice	33  Sutton	34  Baon	35  Gomm







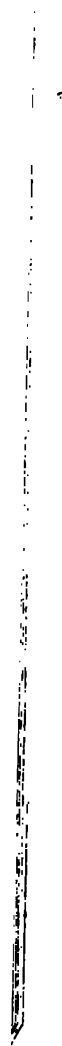
1  <i>Tyrrell</i>	2  <i>Durrant</i>	3  <i>Hogg</i>	4  <i>Harpur</i>	5  <i>Wrotterley</i>
6  <i>Cordon</i>	7  <i>Gough</i>	8  <i>Elliot</i>	9  <i>Lucy</i>	10  <i>Swinburn</i>
11  <i>Neville</i>	12  <i>Taylor</i>	13  <i>Wynn</i>	14  <i>Wyll</i>	15  <i>Hastings</i>
16  <i>Radcliffe</i>	17  <i>McEvers</i>	18  <i>Douglas</i>	19  <i>Phillips</i>	20  <i>Wickham</i>
21  <i>Williams</i>	22  <i>Cole</i>	23  <i>Ridley</i>	24  <i>Freke</i>	25  <i>Holgate</i>
26  <i>Bagwell</i>	27  <i>McLeod</i>	28  <i>Cooper</i>	29  <i>Neat</i>	30  <i>Smith</i>
31  <i>Aston</i>	32  <i>Beake</i>	33  <i>Cole</i>	34  <i>Wright</i>	35  <i>Saunders</i>

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1  Cradgington	2  Kewleys	3  Packinton	4  Elliott	5  Crave
6  Bavonian	7  Farker	8  Vitch	9  Droodmanon	10  Knollis
11  Ridley	12  Walcote	13  Clarke	14  Bloomfield	15  Tarns
16  Gay	17  Gplander	18  Mill	19  Langham	20  Hoghton
21  Pepus	22  Campbell	23  Amphlet	24  Pepus	25  Chamberlain
26  Beacroft	27  Rush	28  Lambe	29  Geldraith	30  Dehany
31  Majoribanks	32  Pole	33  Pole	34  Ponten	35  Gibbons
36  Feshall	37  Whitcote	38  Barker	39  Lofus	40  Young



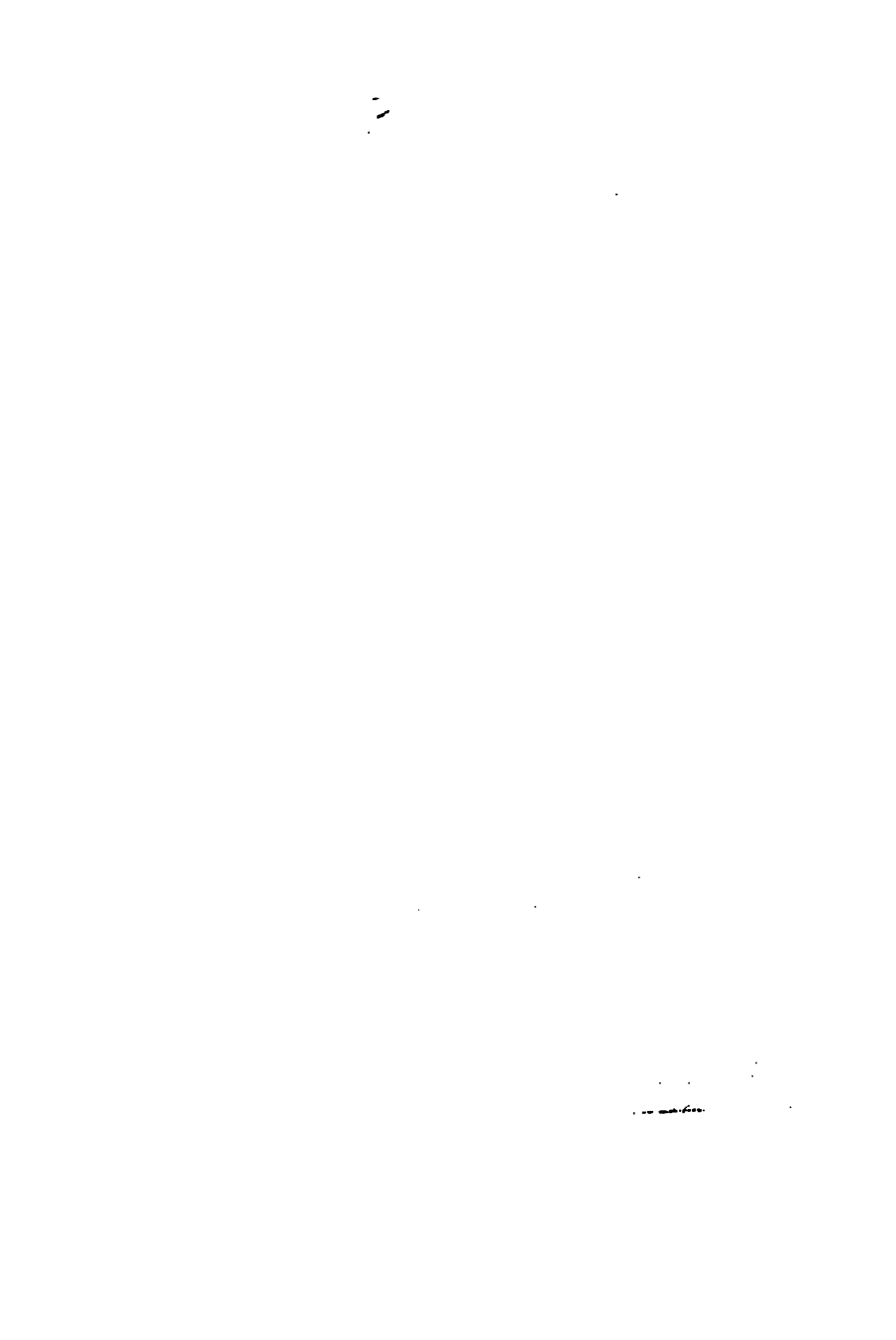


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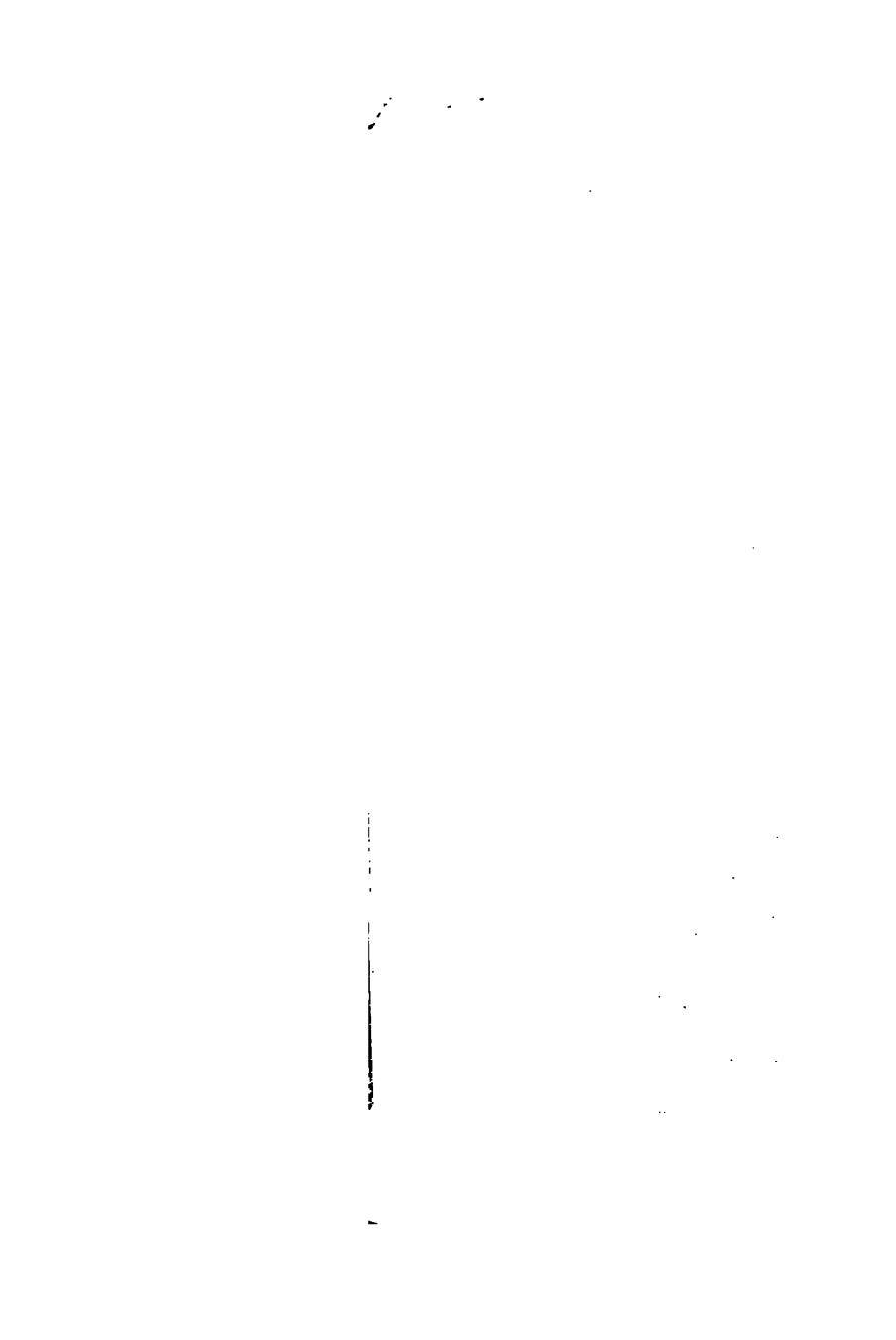












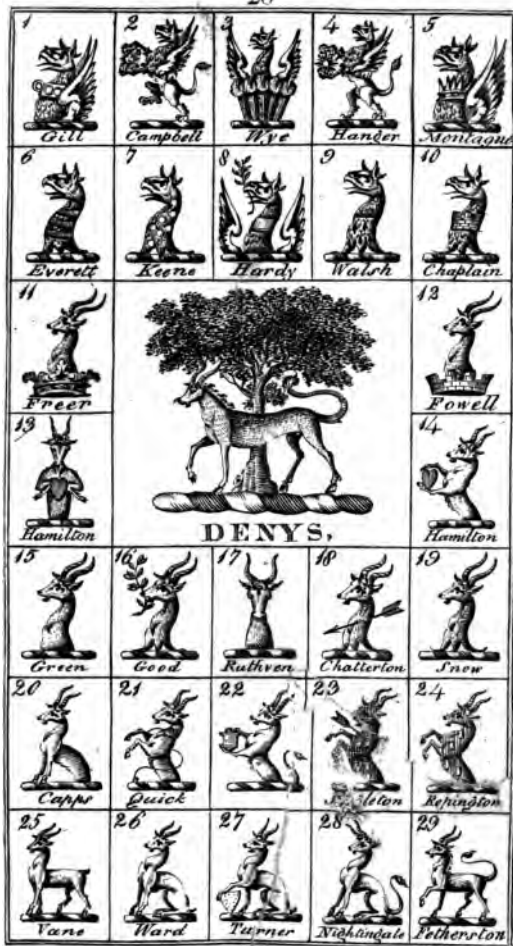
1  Vincent	2  Burton	3  Charterille	4  Robson	5  Smith
6  Hooper	7  Jordan	8  Becket	9  Hughes	10  Horne
11  Lockhart	12  Blair	13  Campbell	14  Jones	15  Humphreys
16  Cambell	17  Smith	18  Croft	19  Raikes	20  Blair
21  Hunlock	22  Lighton	23  Peacock	24  Palmer	25  Richardson
26  Clive	27  Morgan	28  Bischoff	29  Moulton	30  Stewart
31  Langley	32  Wilsey	33  Boyer	34  Gladstones	35  Goodwin
36  Ware	37  Hall	38  Monro	39  Forbes	40  Nall

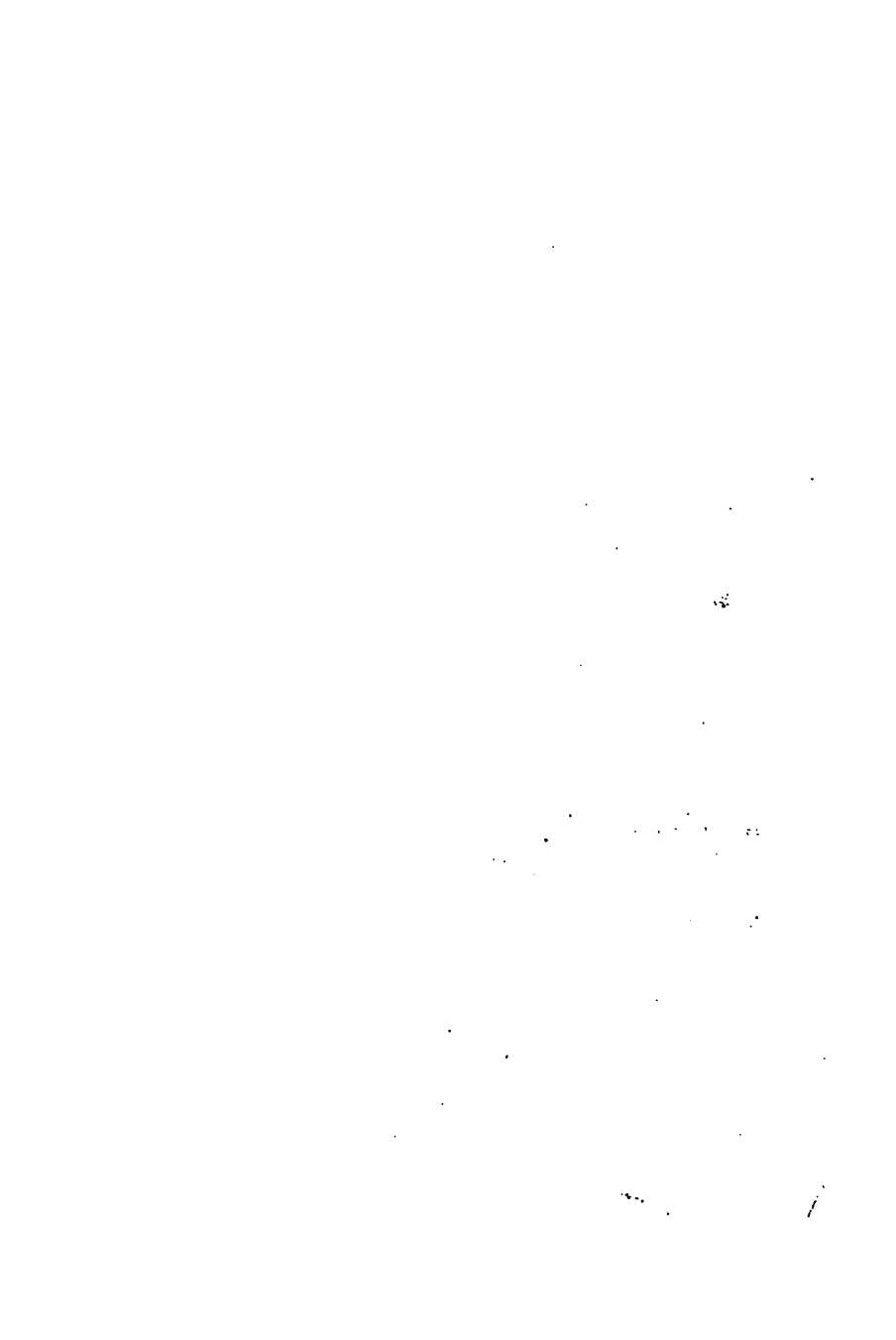


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1  <i>Colton</i>	2  <i>Mann</i>	3  <i>Jennings</i>	4  <i>Kaye</i>	5  <i>Tempest</i>
6  <i>Green</i>	7  <i>Edmonds</i>	8  <i>Skinner</i>	9  <i>Godsalve</i>	10  <i>Godsalve</i>
11  <i>Morris</i>	12  <i>Watts</i>	13  <i>Watt</i>	14  <i>Darwood</i>	15  <i>Darwood</i>
16  <i>Walton</i>	17  <i>Tinkler</i>	18  <i>Wilder</i>	19  <i>Grenfell</i>	20  <i>Burland</i>
21  <i>Stone</i>	22  <i>Short</i>	23  <i>Morley</i>	24  <i>Montague</i>	25  <i>Spencer</i>
26  <i>Warre</i>	27  <i>Wescomb</i>	28  <i>Lanis</i>	29  <i>Grddleton</i>	30  <i>Parsons</i>
31  <i>Aspinall</i>	32  <i>Beckingham</i>	33  <i>Cholmondeley</i>	34  <i>Hammerley</i>	35  <i>Page</i>

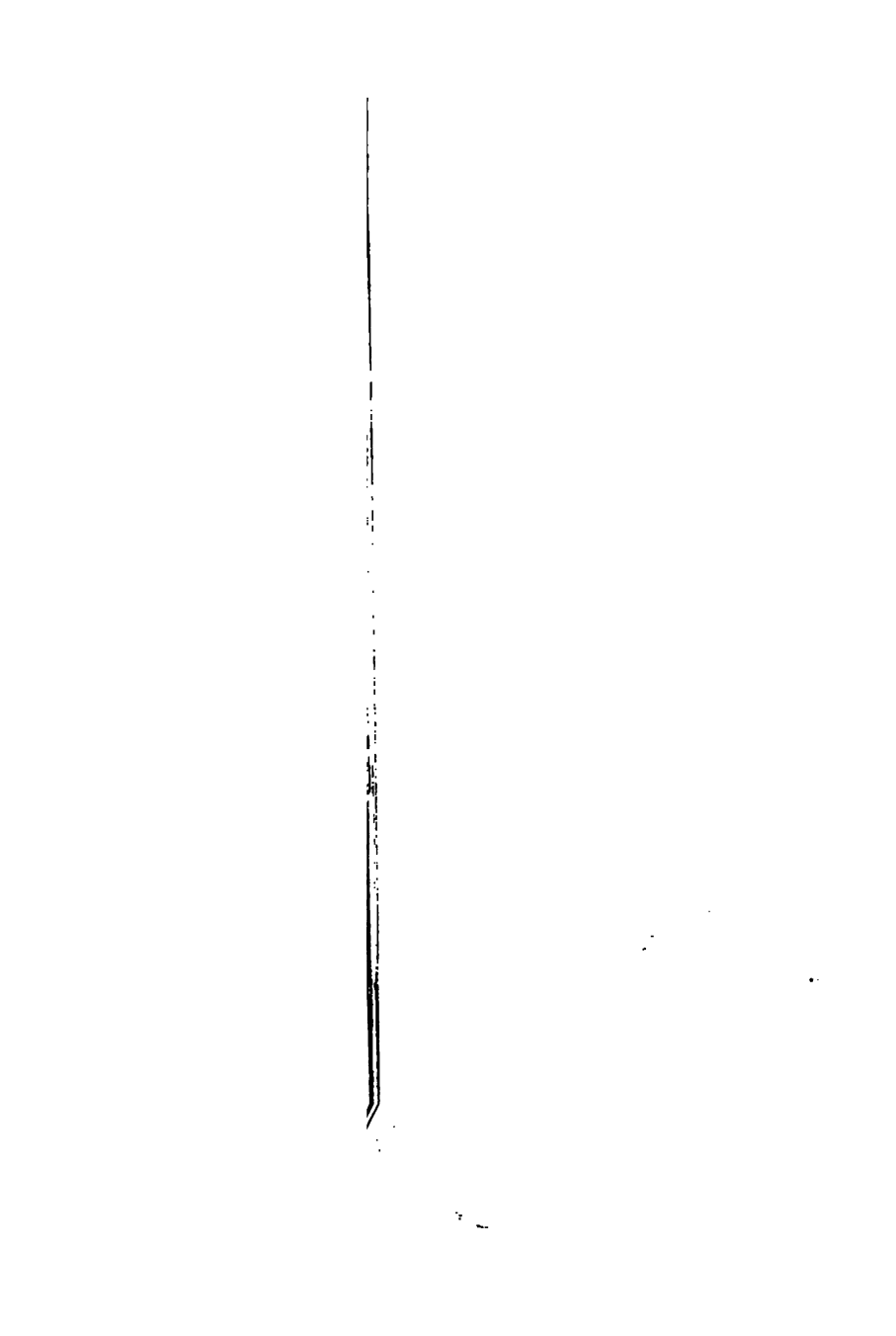








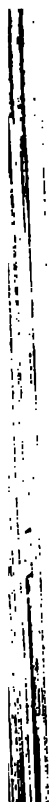








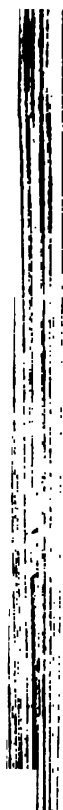










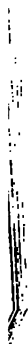














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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1863. It is a very important document, as it contains the President's message to Congress regarding the state of the Union and the progress of the war.



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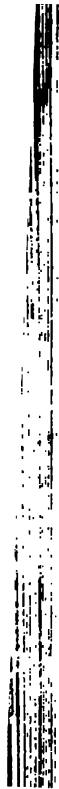
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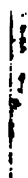


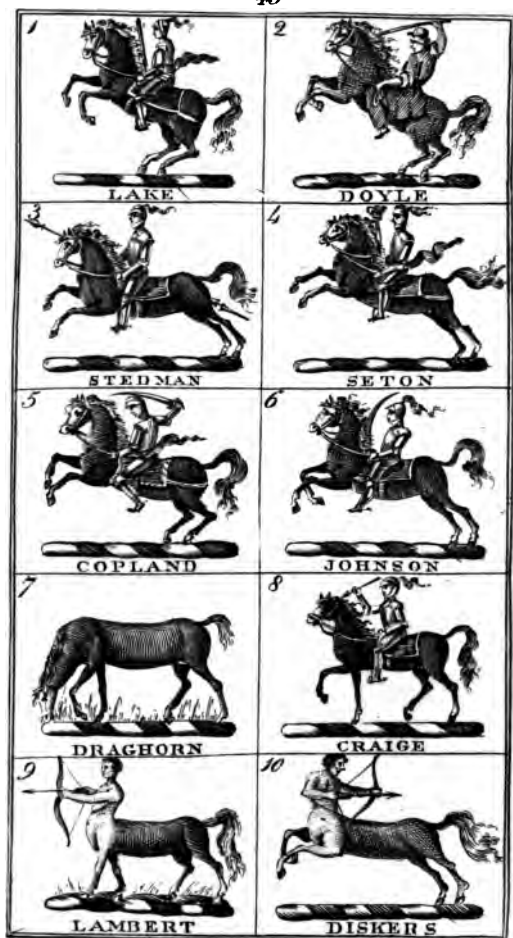


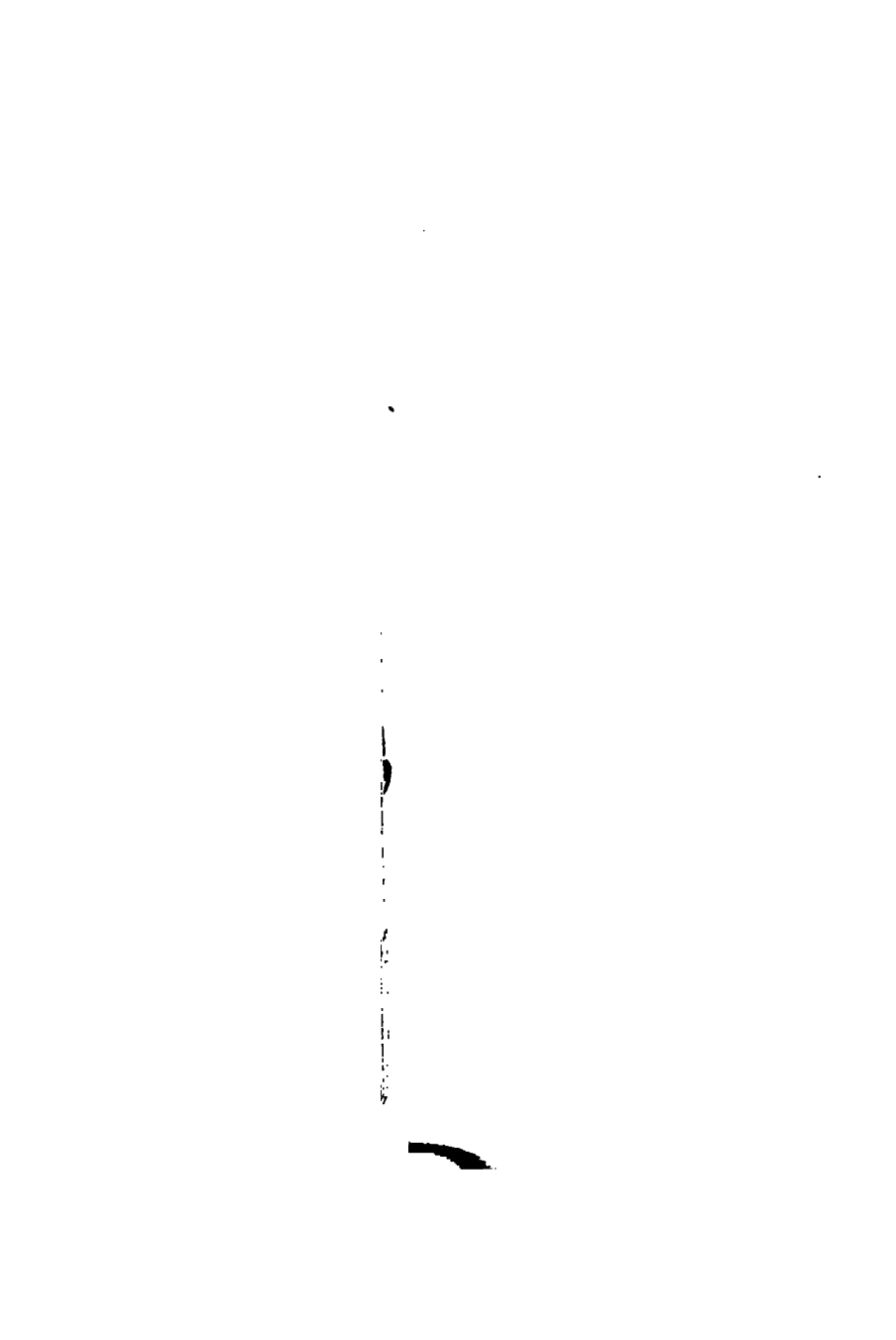
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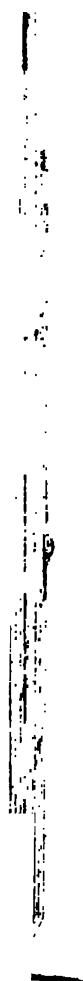




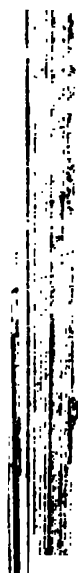














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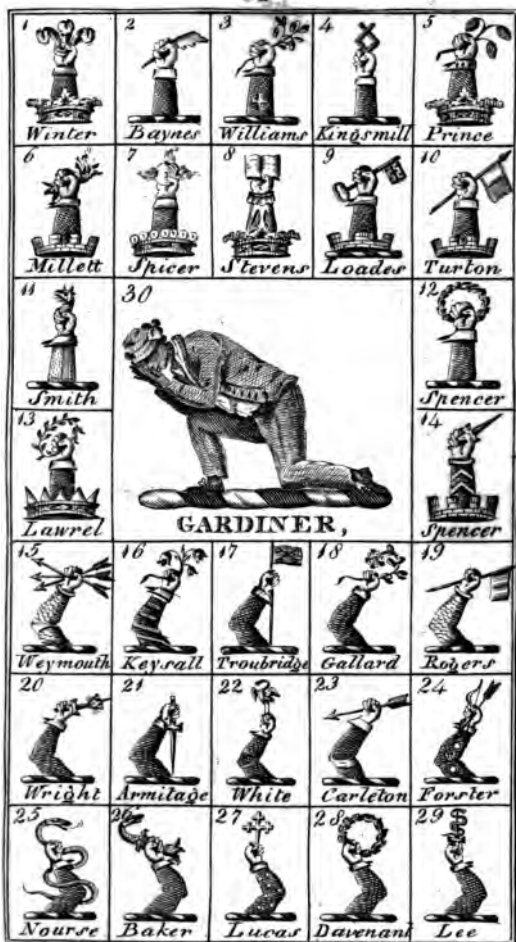












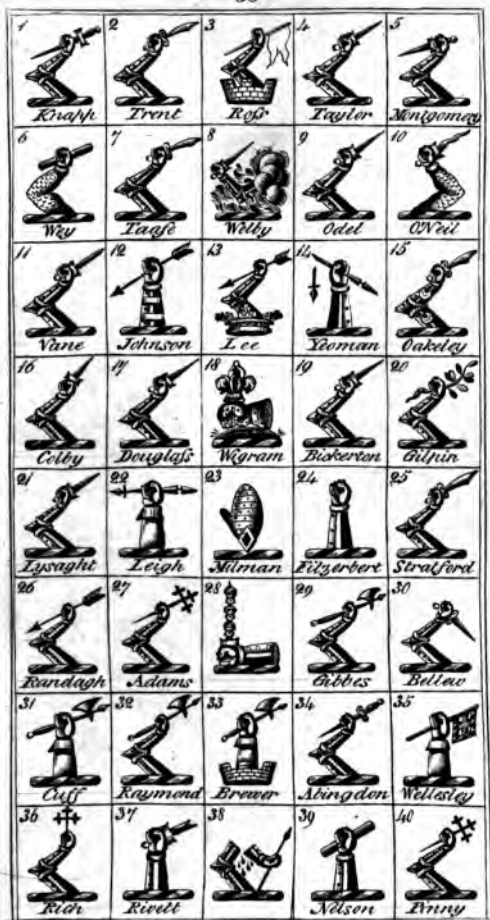
















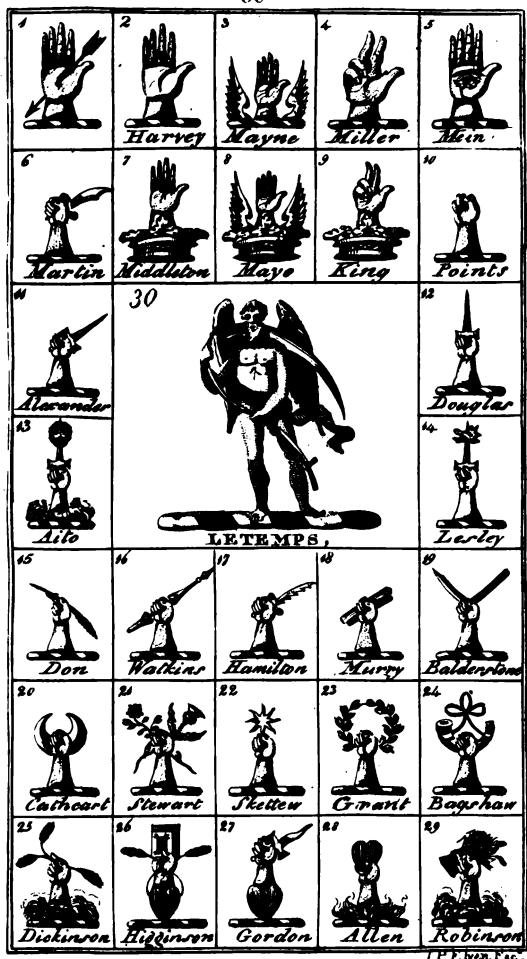
















































1  <i>Aiton</i>	2  <i>Birnie</i>	3  <i>Forbes</i>	4  <i>Foulis</i>	5  <i>Brodie</i>
6  <i>Watson</i>	7  <i>Caldwood</i>	8  <i>Dunbar</i>	9  <i>Danbar</i>	10  <i>Carnegie</i>
11  <i>Henderson</i>	12  <i>Edgar</i>	13  <i>Gilmour</i>	14  <i>Dalmahoy</i>	15  <i>Dockingfield</i>
16  <i>Refs</i>	17  <i>James</i>	18  <i>McDonald</i>	19  <i>McCulloch</i>	20  <i>Buchannan</i>
21  <i>Jarden</i>	22  <i>Boyd</i>	23  <i>Forbes</i>	24  <i>Alexander</i>	25  <i>Scott</i>
26  <i>Buchanan</i>	27  <i>Baker</i>	28  <i>Wright</i>	29  <i>Dennistoun</i>	
31  <i>Ternyson</i>	32  <i>Cuthbert</i>	33  <i>Hogg</i>	34  <i>Brenner</i>	35  <i>Lobb</i>















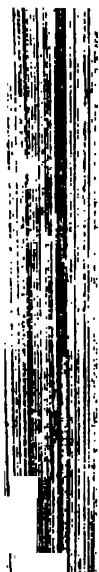
1  Virney	2  Boerard	3  Winnington	4  Maran	5  Stewart
6  Conney	7  Whithornge	8  Freddaax	9  Ward	10  Kefring
11  Williams	12  Haber	13  Middlen	14  Rimes	15  Buller
16  Thornhill	17  Warturton	18  Brydges	19  Willoughby	20  Bridges
21  Shuckburgh	22  Wood	23  Gardiner	24  Thorpe	25  Stirling
26  Wood	27  Watson	28  Backworth	29  Skiffington	30  Woodford
31  Gordon	32  Hartman	33  Shadden	34  Lyon	35  Shaw
36  Mitchell	37  Quallagh	38  Weseman	39  Mowbray	40  Heyman











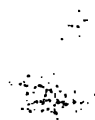








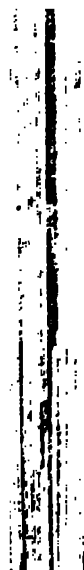
















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J. R. E. v. E. C.



1  White	2  Boyer	3  Gamoler	4  Munro	5  Whaler
6  Wynne	7  Keene	8  Pitt	9  Aubrey	10  Reeves
11  Lehrbridge	12  Plumbtree	13  Kemp	14  Wynn	15  Webb
16  Rye	17  Pavaser	18  Jebb	19  Rigg	20  St-John
21  Poulet	22  Corbell	23  Moore	24  Cornwall	25  Shottiswood
26  Allin	27  Hayes	28  Thomas	29  Read	30  George
31  Moore	32  Goodere	33  Culliffe	34  Mennox	35  Clarke
36  Helmot	37  Hawkes	38  Haward	39  Hynn	40  Dasson

IRELAN F&C



1  Webb	2  Maubrey	3  Harrison	4  Mosley	5  LeBlanc
6  Fole	7  Chad	8  Walsenholme	9  Kennarway	10  Congrove
11  Drummend	12  Baxter	13  Edgemouth	14  Widderburn	15  Hort
16  Lumley	17  Hammond	18  Mitchell	19  Stevenson	20  Gyles
21  Hauke	22  Harvmond	23  Beddingfield	24  Kendall	25  Faryshar
26  Flay	27  Abdy	28  Davidson	29  Webster	30  Chambers
31  Wheeler	32  Sumner	33  Cornish	34  Dringrave	35  Reding
36  Strunge	37  Smith	38  Diller	39  Hayes	40  Wadman



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 <i>Roberts</i>	 <i>Laro</i>	 <i>Ramsay</i>	 <i>Williams</i>	 <i>Lumley</i>
 <i>Nadpool</i>	 <i>Crook</i>	 <i>Vernoy</i>	 <i>Kirwan</i>	 <i>Palliser</i>
 <i>Smith</i>	 <i>Stey</i>	 <i>Berry</i>	 <i>Prior</i>	 <i>Stratton</i>
 <i>Cotton</i>	 <i>Nadarn</i>	 <i>Jennings</i>	 <i>Morgan</i>	 <i>Hawke</i>
 <i>Blackburn</i>	 <i>Cockridge</i>	 <i>Cophill</i>	 <i>King</i>	 <i>Cox</i>
 <i>Fernor</i>	 <i>Hill</i>	 <i>Cockaine</i>	 <i>Salt</i>	 <i>Downie</i>
 <i>Shaw</i>	 <i>Rile</i>	 <i>Moore</i>	 <i>Faukne</i>	 <i>Simpson</i>
 <i>Pulman</i>	 <i>Clarke</i>	 <i>Stephens</i>	 <i>Huvel</i>	 <i>Soami</i>



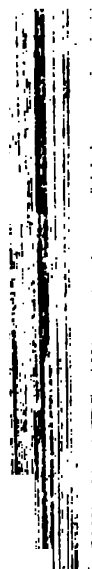




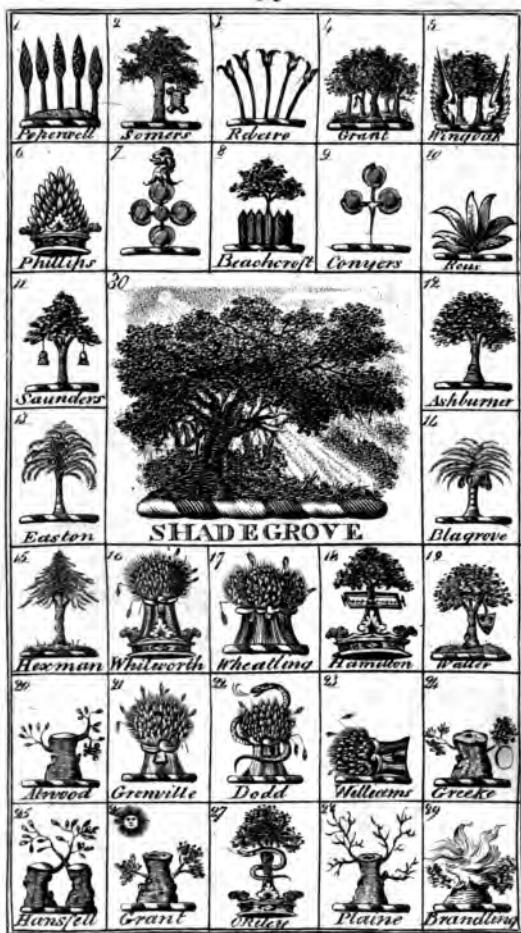
1  Standish	2  Hodges	3  Temple	4  Freese	5  Curry
6  Wingfield	7  Chapman	8  Staler	9  Pole	10  Clegston
11  Edwards	12  Baynton	13  Coe	14  Seymour	15  Gowan
16  Temple	17  Bidwell	18  Fisher	19  Chernock	20  Sullivan
21  Davies	22  Pechall	23  Coffin	24  Noble	25  Walker
26  Alloock	27  Eyle	28  Needham	29  Burrow	30  Ingram
31  Ward	32  Rothport	33  Wood	34  Isaac	35  Doughty
36  Blackwell	37  Fowler	38  Duckel	39  Jackson	40  Tierney







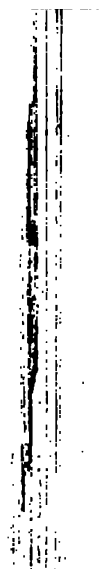
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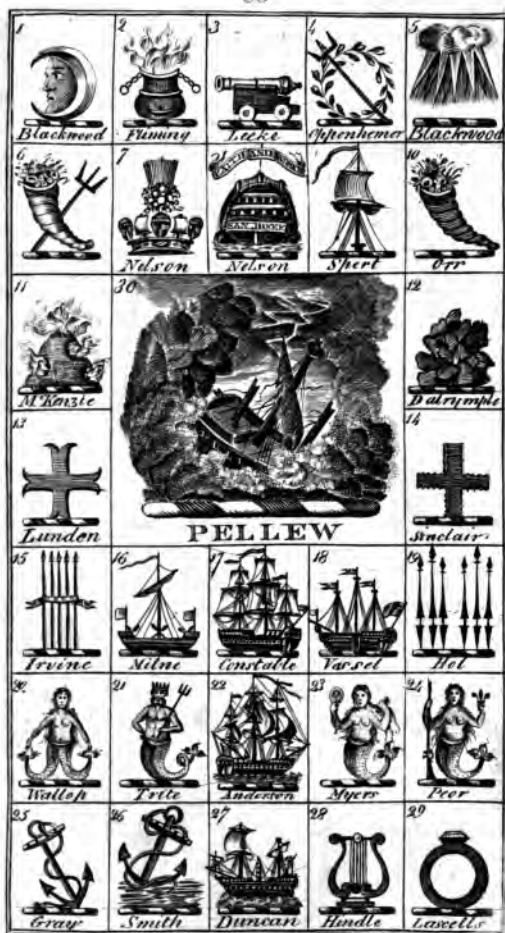


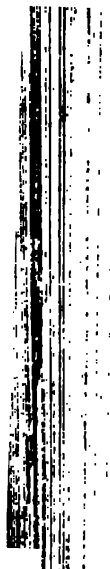


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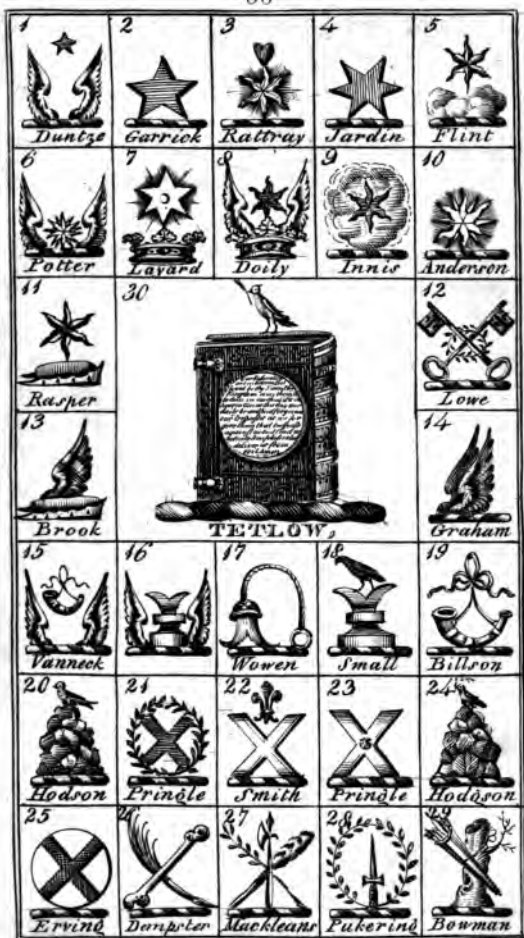


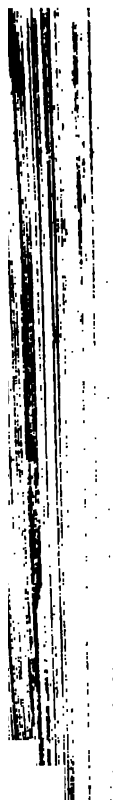




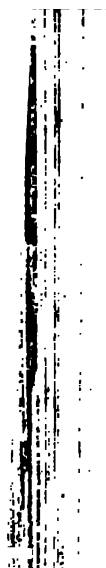






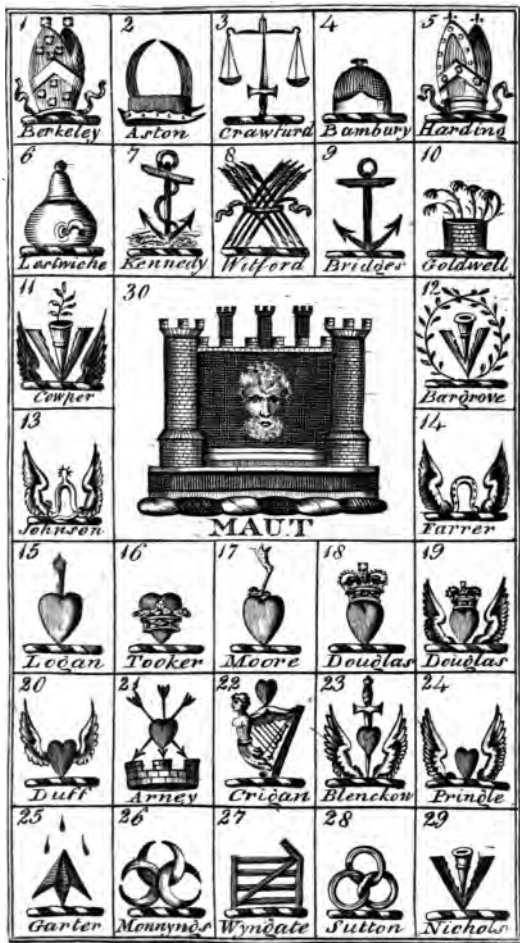


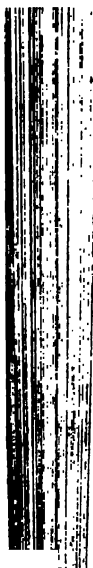










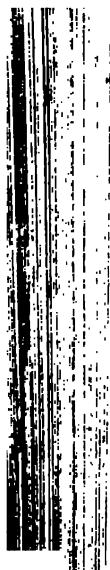




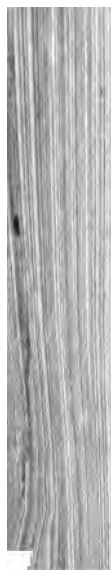




1  Horn	2  Dawson	3  Lahsle	4  Evston	5  Pelham
6  Tyndene	7  Hartnidge	8  Portescue	9  Sumneret	10  Kroge
11  Beverley	30  VENABLES,			12  Camber
13  Smith				14  Fennerton
15  Greer	16  Bracebridge	17  Porter	18  Owen	19  Fletcher
20  Kartons	21  Coat	22  Rose	23  Brownsmith	24  Vares
25  Levinge	26  Hingfield	27  Stoven	28  Croker	29  Lyle



 <i>Pine</i>	 <i>Montgomery</i>	 <i>Gwyn</i>	 <i>Forester</i>	 <i>Arden</i>
 <i>Irvine</i>	 <i>Urquhart</i>	 <i>Graham</i>	 <i>Faithful</i>	 <i>Ritch</i>
 <i>Bell</i>	 <i>Baleman</i>	 <i>Leath</i>	 <i>Mitchelson</i>	 <i>Dubovs</i>
 <i>Roed</i>	 <i>M</i>	 <i>Anguish</i>	 <i>Glendonwy</i>	 <i>Brooke</i>
 <i>Mansell</i>	 <i>Blott</i>	 <i>Cooper</i>	 <i>Bingwall</i>	 <i>Dast</i>
 <i>Kunrigham</i>	 <i>Wake</i>	 <i>Campbell</i>	 <i>Oak</i>	 <i>Garden</i>
 <i>Spence</i>	 <i>Lucas</i>	 <i>Squirrel</i>	 <i>A-frame</i>	 <i>Goughon</i>



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








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1  <i>Forbes</i>	2  <i>Butler</i>	3  <i>Hamilton</i>	4  <i>Lucas</i>	5  <i>Campbell</i>
6  <i>Irvine</i>	7  <i>Bower</i>	8  <i>Bisson</i>	9  <i>McFarlane</i>	10  <i>Allerdyce</i>
11  <i>Aitoun</i>	12  <i>Farrer</i>	13  <i>Bentham</i>	14  <i>Blackwood</i>	15  <i>Cairns</i>
16  <i>Hay</i>	17  <i>Orgaine</i>	18  <i>Dick</i>	19  <i>Brisbane</i>	20  <i>Hatchett</i>
21  <i>Meik</i>	22  <i>Alderson</i>	23  <i>Boyd</i>	24  <i>Edmond</i>	25  <i>Archibald</i>
26  <i>Belcher</i>	27  <i>Hamilton</i>	28  <i>Arhworth</i>	29  <i>Hamilton</i>	30  <i>Edgar</i>
31  <i>Ellis</i>	32  <i>Elliot</i>	33  <i>Thornhill</i>	34  <i>Pauli</i>	35  <i>Benegall</i>






































1  <i>Greenleafs</i>	2  <i>Wagstaff</i>	3  <i>Purves</i>	4  <i>Henderson</i>	5  <i>Law</i>
6  <i>Gurwood</i>	7  <i>McDonald</i>	8  <i>Froubridge</i>	9  <i>Trail</i>	10  <i>Webster</i>
11  <i>Seagar</i>	12  <i>Tracey</i>	13  <i>Edmonds</i>	14  <i>Shields</i>	15  <i>Drummond</i>
16  <i>Trotter</i>	17  <i>Lane</i>	18  <i>Gavin</i>	19  <i>Williamson</i>	20  <i>Camm</i>
21  <i>Zachet</i>	22  <i>Burnett</i>	23  <i>Watson</i>	24  <i>Beard</i>	25  <i>Loring</i>
26  <i>Atwood</i>	27  <i>Foss</i>	28  <i>Hake</i>	29  <i>Money</i>	30  <i>Barren</i>
31  <i>Baldwin</i>	32  <i>Mills</i>	33  <i>Mills</i>	34  <i>Mills</i>	35  <i>Mills</i>



1  Macdonald	2  Clifford	3  Sindair	4  Walker	5  Pegge
6  Dallas	7  Dallas	8  Soley	9  Ferry	10  Hobhouse
11  Criffin	12  Murry	13  Dunbar	14  Christie	15  Tanner
16  Tanner	17  Strode	18  Bassett	19  Hamilton	20  Anderson
21  Anderson	22  Loraine	23  Wood	24  Bisset	25  Lester
26  Thrale	27  Pratt	28  Oates	29  Hodges	30  Anderson
31  Davis	32  Bowley	33  Lyndergren	34  Rowley	35  Barling
36  Middleton	37  Miles	38  Wright	39  Trotter	40  Trotter



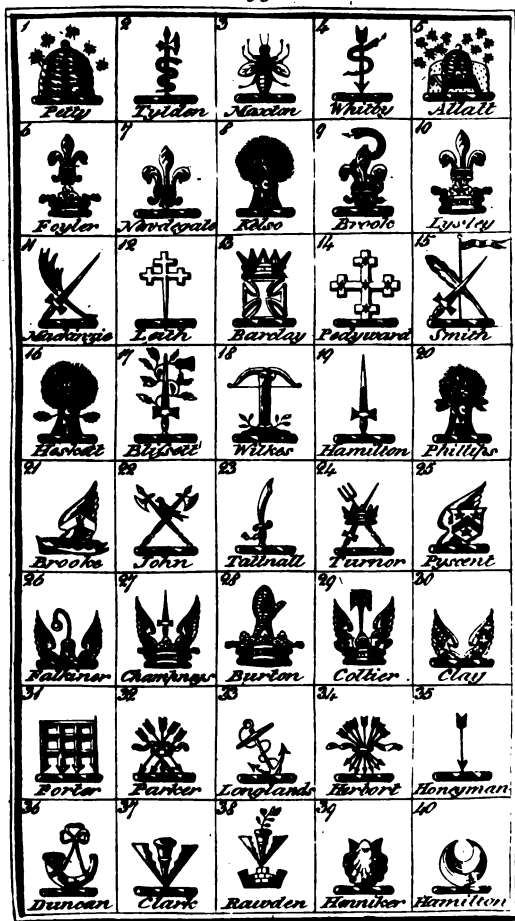
100

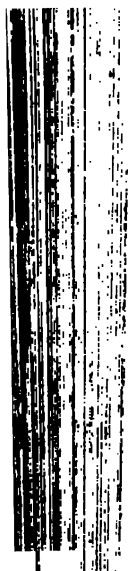
1  Gray	2  Bealy	3  Cunber	4  Shipwith	5  Burton
6  Marshall	7  Elwell	8  Gilson	9  Rankin	10  Gordon
11  Harley	12  Corington	13  Serbington	14  Bollen	15  Rice
16  Delram	17  Halman	18  Bray	19  Philips	20  Fludger
21  Inge	22  Good	23  Lete	24  Grant	25  Shurwell
26  Herbol	27  Reaman	28  Hoyegair	29  Hutton	30  Gibbons
31  Butler	32  Cheyney	33  Hullock	34  Hullock	35  Pez

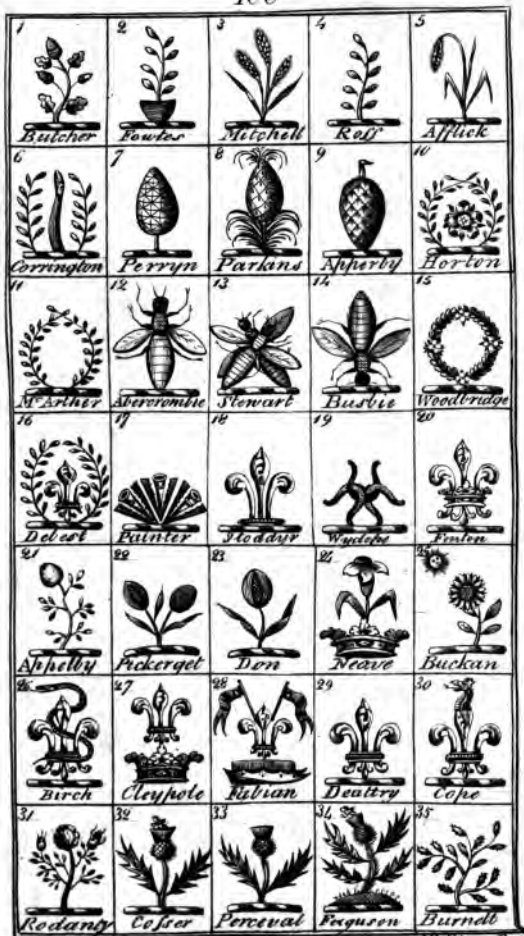


1  <i>Meninger</i>	2  <i>Mitchell</i>	3  <i>Sommers</i>	4  <i>Blagaine</i>	5  <i>Mazinghie</i>
6  <i>Feltus</i>	7  <i>Newport</i>	8  <i>Ambrose</i>	9  <i>Ferring</i>	10 
11  <i>Arley</i>	12  <i>Anderson</i>	13  <i>Arley</i>	14  <i>Boyd</i>	15  <i>Warren</i>
16  <i>Langley</i>	17  <i>Dwyler</i>	18  <i>Duckell</i>	19  <i>Berry</i>	20  <i>Lambert</i>
21  <i></i>	22  <i>Flacks</i>	23  <i>Lippincott</i>	24  <i>Rose</i>	25  <i>Craytor</i>
26  <i>White</i>	27  <i>Worley</i>	28  <i>Sange</i>	29  <i>Smith</i>	30  <i>Heathfield</i>
31  <i>Osborne</i>	32  <i></i>	33  <i>Carr</i>	34  <i>Winne</i>	35  <i>Ellis</i>
36  <i>Cairnes</i>	37  <i>Malcolm</i>	38  <i>Scott</i>	39  <i>Carle</i>	40  <i>Prator</i>











1  <i>Bruce</i>	2  <i>Ogilvy</i>	3  <i>Gough-Calthorpe</i>	4  <i>Sackville</i>	
5  <i>Erskine</i>	6  <i>Gifford</i>	7  <i>Proston</i>	8  <i>Harris</i>	9  <i>Matthew</i>
10  <i>Harris</i>	11  <i>Carnegie</i>	12  <i>Aldington</i>	13  <i>Rous</i>	
14  <i>Copley</i>	15  <i>Mac Gregor</i>	16  <i>Broke</i>	17  <i>Wylie</i>	
18  <i>Ochterlony</i>	19  <i>Brownrigg</i>	20  <i>Johnson</i>	21  <i>Gordon</i>	
22  <i>Shillner</i>	23  <i>Scott</i>	24  <i>Kerrison</i>	25  <i>D'Oyley</i>	26  <i>Smith</i>
27  <i>Phillips</i>	28  <i>East</i>	29  <i>Reid</i>	30  <i>Robinson</i>	31  <i>Munro</i>
32  <i>Vivian</i>	33  <i>Ricketts</i>	34  <i>Griffes-Williams</i>	35  <i>Croft</i>	

